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GERMANS REFUSE TO STOP ADVANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

Will Halt Armies Only When Peace Is Signed, They Declare

OFFICIAL ANSWER

Bolsheviki Must First Yield All Conditions Demanded By Berlin

BRITISH POSITION

Fate Of Russian Provinces Must be Decided at General Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28, (1.30 a.m.).—A telegram from Petrograd states that General Hoffman, Chief of Staff to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, has replied to Krylenko, the Maximalist Commander-in-Chief, that the German advance will be continued until peace has been signed and carried out in accordance with the German conditions.

London, February 27.—The haste of the Germans through Russia is explained by the fact that the Russian delegates going to Brest-Litovsk to sign the Treaty of Peace have been delayed by the destruction of the railway-bridges, necessitating the journey being made by road.

Japanese circles in London believe that Germany intends to invade Siberia when the time is ripe and expressed the opinion that the only way to prevent this is a Japanese occupation of part, perhaps the whole, of Manchuria, while it may even be necessary to send armies into Siberia.

A Russian official communique states that the Revolutionary troops have captured Novo Tcherkask. The Cadet official fled.

In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Government intended, despite any treaties of peace which Russia or Rumania might in the meanwhile be forced to make, that the fate of the Russian Provinces occupied by Germany and also of Rumania and Armenia shall be decided at the Peace Conference.

A German official communique reports:

We have captured two regiments of Russian troops northward of Dorpat.

We dispersed a battalion which opposed us 30 kilometers eastward of Jitomir.

We have reached Berditcheff, southward of Jitomir.

We captured at Kremenetz, eastward of Brody, the Russian commander's staff and 200 men.

NON-COMS GIVEN V. C.'S FOR GALLANT ACTION

Decorations Awarded Men Who Showed Remarkable Bravery Under Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The new recipients of the Victoria Cross in today's Gazette include:

Corporal Charles Train of the London Rifle Brigade—when his company was brought to a standstill by a party of enemy machine-gunners at close range, Corporal Train on his own initiative rushed forward, put some of the team out of action with a direct hit from a rifle grenade and then killed or wounded the remainder. He afterwards killed one of the enemy who was carrying off the gun and thus saved his Battalion many casualties.

Lance Corporal John Christie of the London Rifle Brigade. After the capture of a position, the enemy counter-attacked. Lance-Corporal Christie took a supply of bombs over the top, proceeded alone for fifty yards into the open and bombed the enemy until the position had been consolidated. But the enemy got round to the rear, whereupon Lance Corporal Christie returned and bombed and broke them up. His action, which was carried out in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire, cleared a difficult position at a critical time and saved many lives.

Japan Consults Entente And U.S. On Joint Action To Keep Peace In Siberia

Discussions Being Held To Decide Whether It Shall Act Alone Or With Allied Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 28.—The Associated Press announces that Japan is inquiring of America and the Entente with regard to a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the vast supplies at Vladivostok and along the Siberian Railroad. Pourparlers are in progress to decide whether Japan shall proceed single-handed or there shall be joint action.

London, February 27.—The Times, quoting an article in the Munich Neueste Nachrichten which criticised the noisy school of publicists in Berlin who are urging the creation of an European League stretching from Berlin to Tokio so that the world shall not become Anglo-Saxon, says:

"The indiscretion of this Bavarian newspaper reveals what Allied statesmen have long known: that one of the objects of German policy is to realise a scheme which will embroil Japan with the United States and her Western Allies in order to deal with her at leisure.

"Germany may not know, as all responsible Allied statesmen know, that the situation created in Russia by the conclusion of a separate peace has not taken the Japanese Government by surprise. The possibility that the Germanophile tendencies in Imperial Russia might bring about a separate peace between Russia and Germany caused the responsible directors of Japanese policy more than a year ago to ponder the action that might become imperative in the Far East if Russia proved false to her pledges.

"Unless we are gravely mistaken in our estimate of the Japanese character, a situation has now arisen which will appeal to the statesmen in Tokio not less urgently.

"Japan, as a true and helpful Ally, may be trusted to face the present position without flinching and the moment may be at hand for her Allies to support her in any action that she may feel bound to undertake for the protection of her and their interests."

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK IN BRISTOL CHANNEL

Glenart Castle Torpedoed; No Patients Aboard; 159 Persons Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

The hospital ship Glenart Castle (6,807 tons) outward bound and with all lights burning, was sunk in the Bristol Channel at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. There were no patients on board. An American destroyer has landed the survivors but eight boats are still adrift.

The explosion of the torpedo ripped up the deck, destroyed the engines and wireless, and put out the lights. The boat pushed off the moment the Glenart Castle disappeared. Many of the survivors were clad in their pajamas. Twenty-two have been landed at Swansea, nine at Milford, and 159 are still missing.

The South Wales Daily News states that there were 200 persons on board the hospital-ship Glenart Castle, including a crew of 150 men and seven nurses, and also doctors and details of the Red Cross service, most of whom were asleep when the vessel was torpedoed. The ship sank in seven minutes and the boats were launched with great difficulty. One boat, with twenty-five male survivors, drifted for seven hours before it was picked up by a French schooner.

The Glenart Castle was torpedoed when twenty miles south of Lunday Island. She arrived on the 7th, from the East with wounded men.

After undergoing repairs, she left Newport on Monday night for France to take on board some wounded men.

The man at the wheel reported strange lights on the water's edge a mile away. The ship's course was immediately altered. Then a torpedo struck the ship with a thunderous crash. The lifeboats on the starboard side were so damaged that they could not be used. The sea was rough and icy cold. The boats which were launched were soon separated.

Many victims were seen struggling in the water.

Captain Burt, who was in command of the vessel was seen rushing into the chart room just before the ship sank. His fate together with that of nine nurses is unknown.

Many persons rushed to the life boats, only to find them a shapeless mass of timber with the ropes hanging like broken ribbons.

Quartermaster Shiller, who was in the rescued boat, says that the latter was knee deep in water.

Up to the present only two boats have been saved, one by a French steamer.

Enemy Press Agrees Labor Terms Cannot Serve As Peace Basis

Allied Labor Conclusions Air Not Popular With German Newspapers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 27.—Commenting on the memorandum issued by the Allied Labor Conference on the 24th, the Vossische Zeitung says that it cannot serve as a basis of peace while the Vorwaerts comments that it breathes conciliation, but with threats, and complains that it imitates the final silence of the Entente with regard to the return of German colonies.

35 Ships Destroyed By Wolf, Says Berlin

Belief Expressed In Tokio Hitachi Maru Was Fitted Out To Replace Raider

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—(By wireless).—A German official communique states that the raider Wolf destroyed 35 merchantmen, aggregating 210,000 gross tons; that many of the larger of these cannot be replaced for a considerable time and that several were laden with troops, the sinking of the vessels causing a corresponding loss of life.

The communique also claims the sinking of the Japanese warship Haruna, 28,000 tons, and badly damaging a Japanese or English cruiser, the name of which is not known.

The British Admiralty states that no British cruiser was damaged and the value of the rest of the report may be gauged from such a claim.

The Japanese Naval Attache declares that the report, so far as the Haruna or any Japanese cruiser is concerned, is without foundation.

Amsterdam, February 27.—The raider Wolf has arrived in Kiel, which was decked with flags in her honor.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 1.—The Nichi-Nichi states that in the expert opinion of officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the steamer Hitachi Maru has not been sunk but is being used by the Germans to replace the raider Wolf. The report of the sinking of the vessel, they say, must have been issued deliberately to deceive. If the Hitachi Maru was sunk it must have been after the search by the Chikuzen Maru, which is difficult to believe.

DELAY IN CABLES TO U. S.

Notice of very heavy and increasing delay in cable transmissions to America is given by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. The delay is due to unusually heavy filings.

Where French Fighters Are Restored To Health

This is a health resort in the mountains of Alsace-Lorraine, which takes the wounded poilus back to nature. In this rustic retreat the Frenchmen are removed as far as possible from the recollection of the muddy trenches, with their unpleasant and unhealthful conditions. They are also far removed from the pounding of artillery and their minds are free from the constant thought of sudden death.

LAWLESSNESS SWEEPS LARGE PART OF IRELAND

Serious Disturbances In Four Counties And Military Regime May Be Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Dublin correspondent of the Times states that a tide of lawlessness is sweeping through the west and south of Ireland and the King's Writ has ceased to run in the Counties of Clare, Sligo, Roscommon and Mayo.

The police in County Clare, assisted by small bodies of troops, are in daily conflict with cattle-drivers and farm-grabbers and farms in the western counties are being seized every day in the name of the Irish Republic.

The most startling outbreak has been a successful attempt by the Sinn Feins in Dublin to stop the export of pigs. A large force of the police remained idle spectators to the seizure of the pigs.

A military regime may become the sole alternative to chaos.

The penal functions of the law have been virtually paralysed by the hunger-strikes of Sinn Fein prisoners. Mr. H. E. Duke, Secretary for Ireland, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Cork, where three men on hunger-strike are in a very weak condition, stated that the Government is determined that physical disability, owing to wilful and systematic refusal of food, ought not to be regarded as a ground for the discharge of prisoners.

Cotton Restrictions Upheld By Balfour

Curtailment Of Export to Neutrals Necessary In Interests Of Blockade, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour said that the restrictions on the export of cotton-goods and yarn to Switzerland and other neutral countries form part of a general policy necessitated in the interests of the blockade and the date of their removal or modification must depend on the results of the negotiations now progressing between the Allies and neutrals.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 43.1 and the minimum 30.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.7 and 24.4.

Million Francs Indemnity Asked By French Tramways

Institute Suit Against French Municipality To Cover Losses Caused By Low Service Rates

More than 1,000,000 francs is said to be involved in an indemnity suit now before the French Consular Court in which the French Tramways Company is seeking reimbursement from the French Municipal Council for losses alleged to have been suffered due to the council's refusal to grant a permit for increasing electric light and water rates in the Concession. The complainants ask for three cents per kilowatt hour indemnity on electricity supplied to residents in the French concession, and reimbursement for losses sustained in the water supply. The losses are said to have been caused by the recent rises in the cost of coal.

The suit was first brought before the court two weeks ago, but was postponed until next Friday afternoon on the motion of Mr. J. Herve-Bazin, the attorney for the tramways, in order to allow the defendants time to prepare their case. Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoulies is the attorney for the French Council, while Mr. G. C. Toussaint is presiding over the French Consular Court.

The suit, it is said, comes as the culmination of a long fight on the part of the tramways company to secure permits for rate increases on the electricity and water supplies. They base their claims, it is authoritatively stated, on the fact that the gas company here, and many public utility companies in France and other countries, have been allowed to increase rates apace with the rising costs of coal.

While the complainants cannot ask for a judgment granting them the increase permits, they are seeking a decision which will make it necessary for the council to indemnify them for losses to be suffered during 1918 or to grant them permits to charge the consumers a higher rate. The exact figure that the indemnity would touch is difficult to determine, it is said, owing to the fluctuations of the coal market, and the almost certain rises that will be seen during the coming year.

Local attorneys who are watching the case proclaim it a most interesting one, inasmuch as two points are involved. The first to be decided is whether the French Consular Court

(Continued on Page 11)

RUSS TROOPS FIRE ON SWEDISH, SAYS REPORT

Hand To Hand Fighting Seen In Attack On Post; Action By Sweden Probable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The first conflict between Swedish and Russian troops is reported from the Aland Islands, where the Russian batteries fired on the Swedish Military Expedition on its arrival. The shells exploded in the water.

Red Guards attacked two Swedish posts and hand-to-hand fighting occurred in one case.

This will inevitably entail further military intervention by Sweden, whose people are unanimous in desiring the possession of the Aland Islands, which in foreign hands are a danger to Sweden.

BRITISH WIN ON JORDAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

On the 18th, the Arabs drove off a body of enemy camelry at Abu Naan on the Pedjaz railway.

We have successfully bombed El-Kerank and El-Kutrani station.

On the 26th our mounted troops reached Rujm-el-Bahr, on the Dead Sea, near the mouth of the Jordan, and Mand-es-Iford on the Jordan.

FOURTEEN SHIPS OVER 1,600 TONS ARE SUNK

Admiralty Announces Sailings And Losses In Past Week; Nine Attacks Failed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The Admiralty announces that the number of vessels arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,274 and the number sailing 2,398.

Fourteen vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk, nine vessels unsuccessfully attacked and seven fishing vessels sunk during the same period.

In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law emphasised that our output of ships in January and February was very disappointing, largely owing to labor troubles. The Government had decided to take steps to inform the workers in the shipyards of the seriousness of the position and to convince them that their work was as vital as fighting. He was convinced that when the workers realised that then there would be no complaint that shipbuilding was decreasing because the men were not working their hardest.

Paris, February 27.—An official communique reports that last week 916 merchantmen arrived and 901 left French ports. One vessel under 1,600 tons was sunk and four unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Rome, February 27.—An official communique states that last week 419 merchantmen arrived and 338 sailed from Italian ports. None was sunk but one steamer was unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

NO PEACE PARLEY UNTIL GERMANY IS MORE REASONABLE

Hertling's Speech Does Not Offer Any Basis, Says Balfour

ANALYSES POINTS

German Practice Reveals Hollowness of Chancellor's Pretensions

UKRAINE IS CITED

Is Barter of Territory Directly Contrary To Wilson Principle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in an important speech said that Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in no way intended to separate himself from Count Hertling's speech which occurred at the same time and in which the differences to which attention has been drawn were only made after close consultation.

Mr. Balfour replied to a question with regard to the mention of Belgium made by Count Hertling in his speech cabled yesterday and also to the question whether the Government agreed with the following four principles laid down by President Wilson in his address to Congress on the 11th and now accepted by Count Hertling:

(1), That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

(2), That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power, but that,

(3), every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and

(4), that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

Must Show Repentance

Mr. Balfour said that, owing to the unprovoked attack made by Germany upon a nation whose security she guaranteed, her only course was to say that having sinned we make reparation and restore unconditionally what we should not have taken.

What sort of a condition did Count Hertling contemplate when saying that Belgium must no longer be a jumping-off ground for an enemy? When was Belgium ever a jumping-off ground? Germany meant by economic freedom and the security of her frontier some commercial trammel which our weaker neighbor or appropriating of some of its territory in order to strengthen her own frontier. Germany intended to impose conditions, territorial, commercial or military, preventing the future independence of Belgium, which we and Germany are pledged to preserve.

Practice Belies Pretenses

How far did German practice coincide with Count Hertling's lip-service to President Wilson's four propositions?

With regard to the first, consider in that connection Count Hertling's frame of mind in connection with Alsace-Lorraine.

With regard to the second, we have recently had an exact specimen of how Count Hertling interpreted this principle in action by the way Polish territory has been bartered to the Ukraine. He would be glad to know how the Germans came

thus to grossly violate their principles.

With regard to the 3rd and 4th principles, Count Hertling desired the restoration of Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia to Turkey. Would restoration to their Turkish masters benefit the populations concerned?

Count Hertling accuses us of ambitious designs in the invasion of Mesopotamia and the capture of Jerusalem. But when Turkey entered the war she picked a quarrel with us because Germany promised her Egypt. Would the happiness and interest of the people of Egypt have been consulted by Turkish conquest? Egypt would simply have been given up to the worst rule the world has ever known and Arab independence destroyed and Palestine given up to those who have rendered it sterile for centuries.

Count Hertling's policy in Russia was another demonstration of German methods. Count Hertling, defending the invasion, pleaded that it was due to an urgent appeal for protection by the peoples of those territories against the Red Guards. Thus, simultaneously, the German policy in the East was humanitarian, while in the West atrocities and devastations were going on. The invasion of Belgium is a military necessity! The invasion of Courland is in the interests of humanity!

We could listen to Count Hertling's criticisms with perfect equanimity and we are ready to stand our trial at the bar of history.

Conversations could not occur if Count Hertling's speech represented the high-water mark of German concession.

"I am convinced that to begin negotiations, unless we see the way clear to carry them through successfully, would be to commit the greatest crime against the future peace of the world. Verbal negotiations, therefore, cannot begin until something like a general agreement is in sight, until the statesmen of the countries concerned see their way to that broad settlement which will bring peace to the sorely troubled world."

Press Scores Hertling's Speech

The newspapers are unanimous in declaring that Count Hertling's speech is the most glaring example, up to the present, of the inconsistency of German words and deeds in view of what is going on in Russia.

The Daily News denounces the audacity of his references to Belgium. It declares that there can be no effective basis of negotiation until Belgium has been unconditionally restored and believes that the growing volume of the force of democracy will still effect a satisfactory settlement and save Russia.

The Daily Mail refers to Count Hertling's ominous reference to Switzerland when he said that Germany has never thought of assailing Swiss neutrality. It warns Switzerland to double its watchfulness in view of similar assurances given by Germany to Belgium before the war.

The Daily Telegraph characterises Count Hertling's assertion that the Allies are aware of Germany's conditions of peace as a rare piece of cynicism.

The Times remarks that it is well to have an open avowal of the peace policy of Germany, which can be summed up in the old imperialist maxim "Divide et Impera." If the German Chancellor had seen the Inter-Allied Socialist Memorandum he could hardly have been fatuous enough to simulate satisfaction at the supposed weakening of opinion in Entente countries. He and his caste still live in an undiluted atmosphere of Frederican militarism.

CANADIANS MAKE RAID ON GERMANS AT LENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The Canadians carried out a successful raid without loss at Lens.

There have been hostile artillery bombardments in the Cambrai, La Bassee, Armentieres and Ypres sectors.

Our artillery engaged some infantry transport at St. Quentin.

Aviation.—The wind favored the Germans.

We carried out some long distance reconnaissances, took many photographs and dropped four tons of bombs on the railway sidings at Courtrai junction, between Douai and Valenciennes and on the aerodromes at Douai.

There was severe fighting in the air. We brought down fifteen enemy machines while eight of ours are missing.

Last night we dropped half a ton of bombs on the barracks and railway stations at Treves. Bursts were observed on the gas works and station. We also dropped 1½ tons of bombs on an aerodfome at Metz with good results.

We brought down one enemy machine. All ours returned.

Paris, February 27.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Our fire stopped an attempt made by the enemy, after a violent bombardment, to approach our new positions southwest of Butte du Mesnil in Champagne.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy last night. Two persons were killed and eleven injured.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There have been violent artillery actions in the region of Butte du Mesnil and on the left of the Meuse.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

DISASTER IN HONGKONG STOPS RACE MEETING

Stewards of Club, Absolved From Claims, Abandon Races; Chinese Thank Rescuers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, February 28.—All race-owners yesterday afternoon addressed a letter to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, stating, in view of the disaster to the Chinese stands having proved more serious than was first anticipated and the loss of life much greater than when reported to the Stewards at the time when it was decided to continue the meeting, the owners asked that the matter be reconsidered and, in the event of the Stewards deciding to abandon the meeting, the owners undertake to absolve the Jockey Club from any claim so far as the owners personally are concerned.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club held a meeting and promptly replied that, since the owners were willing to relieve the Club of the obligation to run the remaining races in the authorised program, the Stewards of the Jockey Club are taking steps to abandon the remainder of the meeting.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Ho Fook have addressed the following letter to the press:

"The Chinese community has been profoundly touched by the sympathetic resolution passed unanimously by the Executive and the Legislative Councils with reference to the dreadful losses suffered by the Colony.

"The appalling calamity which has befallen us has cast a gloom over the entire community, who suffered in common in the catastrophe.

"On behalf of the Chinese community we desire publicly to tender our grateful thanks to the members of the Army, Navy and Police, both regular and reserve, and the civilians who regardless of personal danger rescued so many from a horrible death.

"To the Japanese, Portuguese, Indian, and other communities, whose losses were equally great in proportion, we extend our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence."

Obituary

Mr. Joseph Gundry Alexander

Reuter's Service

London, February 26.—The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Gundry Alexander, Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

Aid For Belgian Kiddies

A new appeal in behalf of the starving Belgian children is being made by the officials of the Belgian Children's Fund in Holland, of which the Princess A. de Ligne is president. Alarming increases have been noted in the mortality of these child sufferers and the Society is making increased effort to bring more of them into Holland for medical attention, feeding and clothing. Contributions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer of the Working Men's Belgian Fund, 32 Grosvenor Place, London, marked Belgian Children's Fund.

:-: 'Kick In' :-:

By Domino

"And one of them had a watch." "Kick In" is a fine play as far as interest goes. It does not suggest Shakespeare; it does not even remind one of Bernard Shaw; but it is all right. A big house listened and were enthralled.

Please note, dear reader, my opening sentence. It was not the best or the wittiest by a long way, but it stuck. I'll tell you why. Frawley rang his curtain up to advertised time on a show in which the interest is caught from the first word. At least 99 per cent of the audience were intensely annoyed by the remaining one per cent coming in about three minutes late. There was a good deal of strong language in the play, so I am going to imitate: Why the devil don't a certain little crowd forego their bananas and coffee and seat themselves before the lights go out? My dear good late comers, you are a dreadful nuisance.

Now for the play. We won't discuss it from a literary standpoint, but we all liked it. It has grip and the situations are numerous and powerful. The dialogue is wonderful, so wonderful that the program had a distinctly convenient list of phrases that helped the action along in fine style.

The story is all about a diamond necklace; a devoted couple; a dopey brother; a beast of a detective and a couple of really nice girls. There you have the ingredients of a good plot. The ending is quite as happy as you would like it.

The acting throughout was really fine. I couldn't find a weak spot anywhere. If I were asked to spot the star, I would back heavily William D. Howard. He played the part of Charley, the dope fiend. It is a heavy part and needs a tremendous amount of acting. No one but an experienced actor would dare attempt it. Howard just hit it and hit it hard. He was absolutely convincing and enthralled the audience by his splendid work.

Miss Brown-Decker and Henry Mortimer as the devoted couple were well in the picture and played their parts in style. G. H. Forbes, aided by really excellent make-up, portrayed the commissioner in the most convincing manner. Reynolds Denniston as the "whip" was a beast. I like Reynolds at the Club, but as the "whip" he's a rotter. That is the best compliment I can pay to his acting. He is supposed to be a bad lot in the part and he is the very devil himself.

Quite a special mention must be given to Miss Edna Keeley, who as Myrtle proved herself to be an emotional actress of rare talent, a good character study was provided by William H. Claire as Diggs and other neat little characters were portrayed by Miss Chapman (Bessie), E. L. Delaney (Old Tom), Miss V. Sidney (Mrs. Halloran) and Miss A. Lloyd (Daisy).

"Kick In" will be played again tonight and as the booking part of the house is already sold out, you had better get busy if you want to see a "grip" show from the gallery.

Concert At The Palace

A good crowd gathered in the banquet hall at the Palace Hotel last evening to enjoy a program of excellent concert music. The concert was given by Mlle. Syla Lanzi, talented Italian mezzo soprano, assisted by Mme. de Revers, Maestro O. Hodeige and Prof. Papini. The full Astor House orchestra also gave several pleasing selections.

The duets from Norma and Gioconda by Mlle. Lanzi and Mme. de Revers were especially fine and the solo numbers likewise brought unstinted applause, the whole program of eleven numbers being indeed gratifying to the music lovers attending.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12
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The only safe way to face the future is to prepare for every emergency.

Better strive for over-preparedness and the security it gives.

Life is a battle on a small scale. You win or lose according to the measure of your preparedness.

Take full advantage therefore of your present good health and fortune—by laying by as much as you can for the future. Few of us are so fortunate as to entirely escape misfortunes.

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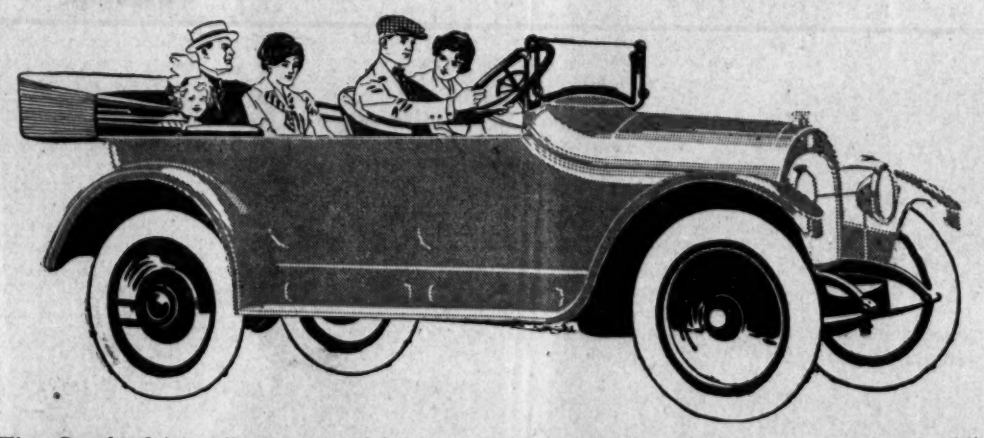

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Student Unrest In Japan Shows Revolutionary Spirit

Government's Severe Repression Fans Bitterness Of People and May Foster Growth of Japanese Bolsheviki

By S. Washio, Ph. D.
(Japan Advertiser)

Those who have read the Advertiser's reports about the meeting of the Young Men's Radical Party at Hibiya and Uyeno Parks will be anxious to know the exact significance of this movement, just what these students are demanding, what organisation they have and above all what is the real spirit of this enterprise.

I am going to give some of the salient facts connected with this movement that I have been able to obtain from the inside. I need not recount the incidents at Hibiya and Uyeno Parks, for in all important respects these incidents were just as they have been reported in this paper. I will give some of the facts that have not been reported in any papers but which are vastly more significant than any published reports.

In order to understand the real significance of the movement, the reader must first realise, that Japan is assuredly the most thoroughly organised bureaucratic country in the world. The root of this organisation is in its educational system. From the grammar school to the Imperial University the education of the people is under the absolute control of the bureaucratic interest. No ethical principle save that of loyalty to the Emperor is permitted to be taught to the students of the grammar and the middle school grades, and the students of the Law Department of the Imperial University are the stock from which the Government draws its officials. It is true that there exists a highly complex system of civil examinations, to which any men with the requisite standard of education can apply, but in reality this system is so framed that the graduates of private universities and self-educated men have not much chance of success. Moreover, the Government has always looked upon the private universities with suspicious eyes and treated them like step-children.

Embittered Students

Most of the young men who took part in the recent agitation were students and ex-students of private universities, particularly of the Waseda University, who haven't much interest in the school education and any way have no hope of securing a promising position after graduation and therefore no hope of successful marriage. Every year, students of this kind are turned out to society in an alarming number and they carry the seeds of bitterness into all fields of social life. The country is full of such derelicts. A large percentage of them have become derelicts out of their own preference for idle life, but at the same time no small percentage have been forced to join the class simply from the mere fact that they are not the graduates of the Government schools and are shut out of all avenues toward promising careers. When such unfortunate students happen to possess brilliant brains, the injustice rankles in their hearts, and they inevitably become wielders of pen and tongue against the bureaucratic system, which has forced them to line up with the miserable class of derelicts. It is said that there are about one hundred and fifty prominent derelicts, who entertain violent anarchistic ideas and who are closely followed by the police every day wherever they go.

Government Yielding?

Toward the close of the last year, scores of students representing the interest of the private universities called on Prince Yamagata to present their petition for the reform of the system of civil examinations. On that occasion, the residence of Prince Yamagata was guarded by a troop of three hundred police officers.

The reform of the system of the civil examinations was one of the principles that the young radicals stood for, but this has been dropped from their platform, since the Government, seeing the irresistible tendency of the times, enacted a new regulation in which the demand of the students of the private universities has largely bee complied with. The principles the young radicals now stand for are universal suffrage and the extension of suffrage to all universities after the fashion of Oxford and Cambridge.

When standing for this platform the radicals held the inaugural meeting of their party at the Y.M.C.A. hall at Kanda, and about five hundred students came to the meeting. For this crowd of five hundred students a troop of two hundred police officers was set on guard.

Koreans Mistreated

In the meeting at Hibiya Park which took place a few days after this inaugural meeting at Kanda, there was one fact that escaped the notice of the public which should be mentioned for its thrilling significance. A group of Koreans, who were playing football in the park, were ordered by the police to stop playing and go home lest they should be mixed up with the meeting of the young radicals that was about to take place in the park. The Koreans did not obey the order of the officers, who, thereupon, instantly arrested them and took them to the cellar of the Police Headquarters. The poor Koreans began to cry for freedom and even for independence. Some burst out into such a bitter rage that the officers were obliged to strip them bare to disarm them.

The young radicals, who were also taken to the cellar of the Headquarters, were subjected to no less ruthless examination. They were all compelled to stay overnight at the Headquarters and it is rumored that the ringleaders will soon be prosecuted for the disturbance of public order.

There is no question but that the agitation of the young radicals is secretly backed up by politicians of the Kenseikai party. At any rate, the agitation is financed by some members of the party. What the young men need most is financial backing and they say that if they have enough funds they can push on their movement to some material result. In the meeting at the Uyeno Park, two or three politicians openly took part in the agitation. The motive of the Kenseikai politicians in backing up the young men is generally thought to be the utilisation of these young men to scare the Terauchi Ministry and if possible to start a riotous spirit in the public while the Diet is sitting.

The Government Worried

Although the young men themselves will not admit it, in all probability their agitation may be dismissed as a temporary outburst of the mob spirit in loafing students, but the precautionary measures the Government took in suppressing it is an impressive evidence of how nervous the Government is toward the democratic spirit of the young men of the country. Any one who read the reports intelligently could not have failed to see that the great scale of the police interference was all out of proportion to the incident unless there be a great potential force crying for freedom but suppressed by the pressure of the iron hand of the Government. Surely, the Government would not have taken so ruthless a measure of interference if it had not had reason to suspect the existence of such a force. Every observing foreigner must have noticed that Waseda University has long been regarded as the hotbed of revolutionary spirit in this country. But the spread of revolutionary spirit is not limited to Waseda University only. The Meiji Daigaku, another influential private university, is fast becoming a center for the revolutionary movement in this country. Such men as Osugi, Ikuta and Baba, who are branded by the Government as Socialists, are allowed by this university to give lectures which are enthusiastically received by the students. Mr. Osugi, in one of his lectures, went so far as to say that no young man in the present condition of this country can become a real man unless he goes to jail.

A friend of the writer who recently returned from America said that he did not feel quite at home in this country because the people looked cold, alienated, bitter and irresolute. "I do not know," he said, "whether I am in Russia or Japan."

The People Bitter

Yesterday, on the anniversary of Emperor Jimmu, the writer, while passing in a tram car, observing the officers of the Japanese Government in their uniforms decorated with golden plumage riding or walking with the airs of superiority and aloofness in dirty streets crowded with the struggling multitude, undersized and undernourished, asked himself this question: what friendly feeling and understanding can there possibly be between these two classes of people? When he thought thus, the remark of the friend just quoted flashed in his brain glaringly in all its horrid truth. There is surely no visible bond of sympathy between the bureaucracy and the people. They don't understand each other. There is an impassable chasm of suspicion and jealousy or contempt and stupidity, and it is this lack of understanding that is reflected in the cold, alienated, bitter and irresolute look of the people. He could not help wondering, with a cold shivering sensation, if this be the expression of the spirit of loyalty and the boasted unity of national consciousness.

DISCUSSION OF PEACE PROBLEMS AT BERNE

Berne, Switzerland—Some further account of the preliminary conference for the discussion of peace problems recently held in Berne, and attended by 150 delegates from the Central Empires, Switzerland, and Holland, has been published in Der Bund.

According to this account, the different postulates of The Hague minority program, and the institution of an international and completely independent telegraph agency were first discussed, but the main debate centered round the problem of nationalities. The discussion was opened by Dr. von Laun (Vienna), M. Jaszi (Budapest), and M. Mariaud (Geneva), all of whom dealt with the general theoretic basis on which a settlement of the nationalities question must eventually be reached. A scheme propounded in July last, by the International Study Committee in Christiania, and which deals chiefly with the protection of national minorities and with the institution of the plebiscite in all cases of rearrangement of territory, was specially discussed, those who took part in the debate including Messrs. Bernstein, Blunck, Broda, Jean Debrit, Elsner (Vienna), Erzberger, Forel (Yvorne), Gothein, Herz (Harburg), Meinl (Vienna), Niemeyer, Piloty (Wurzburg), and Ude (Graz). The main idea of this scheme, which is that the rights of national minorities should be protected by an international agreement, and that disputes of this kind should be submitted to an international court of arbitration, was unanimously approved, as was also the condemnation of annexations by force, and the declaration that the will of the people ought to be considered in connection with agreements between governments as to a rearrangement of territory. There was some discussion, however, as to whether this could best be done by a plebiscite, or in some other way, such as by the convocation of a national assembly.

At a subsequent sitting Herr Gothein, a prominent member of the Reichstag, dealt with the necessity for an agreement as to the limitation of armaments, which, he insisted, must have a definite place in the treaty of peace, and should be enforced on both sides by the limitation of expenditure, a special committee having been instructed to deal with this subject, and to draw up definite proposals concerning it. Professor Schucking spoke next on the continuation of the work begun at The Hague, dwelling on the necessity for continuing organised peace conferences, and also of establishing new international organisations for the settlement of international disputes. His main ideas met with approval, and after Dr. O. Makai of Budapest had spoken of the need for a sanction of international executives, and Dr. Fried had reported on the necessity of universal international co-operation, a general debate ensued in which M. de Jonk van Beek en Donk of The Hague, and Professor Quidde of Munich took part, emphasising, like all the other speakers, the duty of assuring the priority of right over might. The next day Professor Quidde reported for the committee appointed to deal with the disarmament question, declaring that an immediate limitation of armaments must be stipulated by the peace treaty, and that this limitation would automatically become total disarmament, when once the machinery of international organisation had been set in motion. He also spoke on the freedom of the seas in peace time. Finally, in bringing the conference to a close, Herr Scherrer-Fullemann, the president, spoke of the problem of democratic control of foreign policy, instancing the case of Switzerland, where international agreements are subject to the approval of Parliament.

Little else beyond this brief summary of the proceedings has appeared in the Swiss press, except that the Gazette de Lausanne states that the final debate on disarmament was a stormy one, Herr Bernstein, the German Minority Socialist declaring that Germany should work for disarmament in her own country, and being immediately taken to task by his compatriots on the ground that the conference was not concerned with internal politics.

Meanwhile further interviews with various delegates have appeared in the press. Thus Count Karolyi, who arrived too late for the conference, is reported to have expressed the view that the recent great offensive against Italy and the likelihood of another had destroyed all hope of a speedy peace. He regretted, he continued, the absence of Entente delegates from the conference, but hoped soon to have an opportunity of interviewing representatives of Entente countries. For the rest, his proposal was that there should be set up in Switzerland a permanent conference, constituting a kind of permanent European committee for the discussion of international questions. Dr. Jaszi of Budapest, who was also interviewed, stated that the nationality problem in Hungary was not to be solved by splitting up the country, but by satisfying the desires of the wide masses of the people in the cultural, constitutional, and economic spheres. Ignoring the Hungarian Government's express declaration that the impending franchise measure will be calculated above all to consolidate Magyar supremacy, he added that the possibility of future development had been assured by the new proposals for electoral reform in Hungary, and that the new Parliament will probably alter the old policy of customs duties, which had the effect of shutting off the Balkan states from Central Europe, and thus contributed to intensify the southern Slav question.

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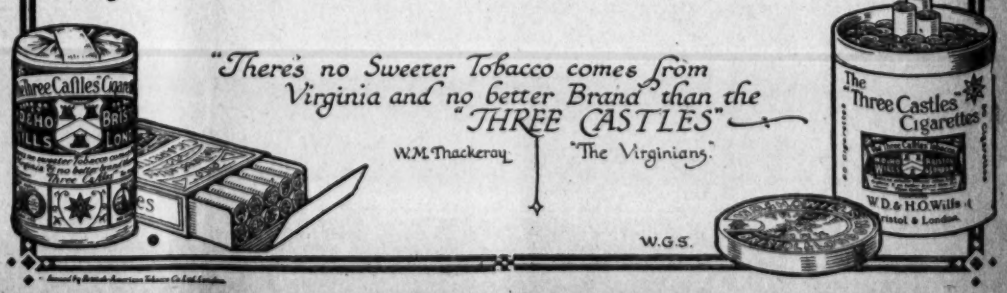

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Sticking To The Point ◎ By H. G. Wells

In the following interesting article extracts from which have already appeared in THE CHINA PRESS, *Mr. H. G. Wells—the most widely read English writer in the world—appeals for clear thinking about our war aims and states the democratic issue with characteristic lucidity and vigor. No man has written more columinously upon the war, no man has thought about it more deeply. Years before it began he wrote about flying machines, which are now commonplaces of our everyday life. Last October he prophesied in a remarkable article in The Daily Mail that the war would probably be won by the nation which could produce most abundantly the First-Class Air Fighter, and expressed the belief that Great Britain, North France, and North Italy, "can all of them produce a larger proportion of this rare sort of young man than Germany."*

Born at Bromley, Kent, in 1866, Mr. Wells is the son of the late Joseph Wells, a professional cricketer. He took first-class honors at the Royal College of Science and originally looked forward to an academic career. Occasional contributions to periodicals led him to turn to literature, and he achieved an immediate success. His first book was published when he was 29 years of age.—Daily Mail.

Has this War-Aims controversy really got down to essentials? Is the purpose of this world conflict from first to last too complicated for brevity, or can we boil it down into a statement compact enough for a newspaper article?

And if we can, why is there all this voluminous uneasy, unquenchable disputation about War Aims?

* * *

As to the first question, I would say that the gist of the dispute between the Central Powers and the world can be written easily without undue cramping in an ordinary hand-writing upon a postcard. It is the second question that needs answering. And the reason why the second question has to be asked and answered is this, that several of the Allies, and particularly we British, are not being perfectly plain and simple-minded in our answer to the first, that there is a division among us and in our minds, and that our division is making us ambiguous in our behavior, that it is weakening and dividing our action and strengthening and consolidating the enemy, and that unless we can drag this slurred-over division of aim and spirit into the light of day and settle it now, we are likely to remain double-minded to the end of the war, to spirit our strength while the war continues, and to come out of the settlement at the end with nothing nearly worth the strain and sacrifice it has cost us.

* * *

And first, let us deal with that postcard and say what is the essential aim of the war, the aim to which all other aims are subsidiary. It is, we have heard repeated again and again by every statesman of importance in every Allied country, to defeat and destroy military imperialism, to make the world safe for ever against any such deliberate aggression as Germany prepared for forty years and brought to a climax when she crossed the Belgian frontier in 1914. We want to make anything of that kind on the part of Germany or of any other Power henceforth impossible in this world. That is our great aim. Whatever other objects may be sought in this war no responsible statesman dare claim them as anything but subsidiary to that; one can say, in fact, this is our sole aim, our other aims being but parts of it. Better that millions should die now, we declare, than that hundreds of millions still unborn should go on living, generation after generation, under the black tyranny of this imperialist threat.

* * *

There is our common agreement. So, far, at any rate, we are united. The question I would put to the reader is this: Are we all logically, sincerely, and fully carrying out the plain implications of this War Aim? Or are we to any extent muddling about with it in such a way as to confuse and disorganise our Allies, weaken our internal will, and strengthen the enemy?

* * *

Now the plain meaning of this supreme declared War Aim is that we are asking Germany to alter her ways. We are asking Germany to become a different Germany. Either Germany has to be utterly smashed up and destroyed or else Germany has to cease to be an aggressive military imperialism. The former alternative is dismissed by most responsible statesmen. They declare that they do not wish to destroy the German people or the German nationality or the civilised life of Germany. I will not enlarge here upon the tedium and difficulties such an undertaking would present. I will dismiss it as being not only impossible, but also as an insanely wicked project. The second alternative, therefore, remains as our War Aim. I do not see how the sloppiest reasoner can evade that. As we do not want to kill Germany we must want to change Germany. And if words have any meaning at all, that is saying that we are fighting to bring about a Revolution in Germany. We want Germany to become a democratically controlled State, such as is the United States today, with open methods and pacific intentions, instead of remaining a clenched fist. If we can bring that about we have achieved our War Aim; if we cannot, then this struggle has been for us only such loss and failure as humanity has never known before.

* * *

But do we, as a nation, stick closely to this clear and necessary, this only possible, meaning of our declared War Aim? That great, clear-minded leader among the Allies, that Englishman who more than any other single man speaks for the whole English-speaking and Western-thinking community, President Wilson, has said definitely that this is his meaning. America, with him as her spokesman, is under no delusion; she is fighting consciously for a German Revolution as the essential War Aim. We in Europe do not seem to be so lucid. I think myself we have been, and are still, fatally and disastrously not lucid. It is high time and over that we cleared our minds and got down to the essentials of the war. We have muddled about in blood and dirt and secondary issues long enough.

* * *

We in Britain are not clear-minded, I would point out, because we are double-minded. No good end is served by trying to ignore in the fancied interests of "unity" a division of spirit and intention that trips us up at every step. We are, we declare, fighting for a complete change in international methods, and we are bound to stick to the logical consequences of that. We have placed ourselves on the side of democratic revolution against autocratic monarchy, and we cannot afford to go on shilly-shallying with that choice. We cannot in these days of black or white play the part of lukewarm friends to freedom. I will not remind the reader here of the horrible vacillations and inconsistencies of policy in Greece that have prolonged the war and cost us wealth and lives beyond measure, but President Wilson himself has reminded us pungently enough and sufficiently enough of the follies and disingenuousness of our early treatment of the Russian Revolution. What I want to point out here is the supreme importance of a clear lead in this matter now in order that we should state our War Aims effectively.

* * *

In every war there must be two sets of War Aims kept in mind; we ought to know what we mean to do in the event of victory so complete that we can dictate what terms we choose, and we ought to know what, in the event of a not altogether conclusive tussle, are the minimum terms that we should consider justified us in a discontinuance of the tussle. Now, unless our leading statesmen are humbugs and unless we are prepared to quarrel with America in the interests of the monarchist institutions of Europe, we should, in the event of an overwhelming victory, destroy both the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Empires, and that means, if it means anything at all and is not mere lying rhetoric, that we should insist upon Germany becoming free and democratic, that is to say, in effect if not in form republican, and upon a series of national republics, Polish, Hungarian, Servo-Croatian, Bulgarian, and the like, in Eastern Europe—crowned republics it might be in some cases, but in no case too much crowned—that we should join with these thus liberalised Powers and with our Allies and with the neutrals in one great League of Nations, trading freely with one another, guaranteeing each other freedom, and maintaining a world-wide peace and disarmament and a new reign of law for mankind.

* * *

If that is not what we are out for, then I do not understand what we are out for; there is dishonesty and trickery and diplomacy and foolery in the struggle and I am no longer wholehearted for such a half-hearted war. If after a complete victory we are to bolster up the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs and their relations, set up a constellation of more cheating little subordinate kings, and reinstate that system of diplomacies and secret treaties and secret understandings, that endless drama of international threatening and plotting, that never-ending arming, that has led us after a hundred years of waste and muddle to the supreme tragedy of this war, then the world is not good enough for me and I shall be glad to close my eyes upon it. I am not alone in these sentiments. I believe that in writing thus I am writing the opinion of the great mass of reasonable British, French, Italian, Russian and American men. I believe, too, that this is the desire also of great numbers of Germans, and that they would if they could believe us, gladly set aside their present rulers to achieve this plain common good for mankind.

* * *

But the reader will say, what evidence is there of any republican feeling in Germany? That is always the objection made to any reasonable discussion of the war—and as most of us are denied access to German papers, it is difficult to produce quotations; and even when one does, there are plenty of fools to suggest and believe that the entire German Press is an elaborate camouflage. Yet in the German Press there is far more criticism of militant imperialism than those who have no access to it can imagine. There is far franker criticism of militarism in Germany than there is of reactionary Toryism in this country, and it is more free to speak its mind.

* * *

That, however, is a question by the way. It is not the main thing that I have to say here. What I have to say here is that in Great Britain—I will not discuss the affairs of any of our Allies—there are groups and classes of people, not numerous, not representative, but placed in high and influential positions and capable of free and public utterance, who are secretly and bitterly hostile to this great War Aim, which inspires all the Allied peoples. These people are permitted, to deny—our peculiar censorship does not hamper them—loudly and publicly that we are fighting for democracy and world freedom; "Tosh," they say to our dead in the trenches. "you died for a mistake;" they jeer at this idea of a League of Nations making an end to war, an idea that has inspired countless brave lads to face death and such pains and hardships as outdo even death itself; they perplex and irritate our Allies by propounding schemes for some precious economic league of the British Empire—that is to treat all "foreigners" with a common base selfishness and stupid hatred—and they intrigue with the most reactionary forces in Russia.

* * *

These British reactionaries openly, and with perfect impunity, represent our war as a thing as mean and shameful as Germany's attack on Belgium, and they do it because generosity and justice in the world is as terrible to them as dawn is to the creatures of the night. Our Tories blundered into this great war, not seeing whither it would take them. In particular it is manifest now by a hundred signs that they dread the fall of monarchy in Germany and Austria. Far rather would they make the most abject surrenders to the Kaiser than deal with a renascent Republican Germany. The recent letter of Lord Lansdowne, urging a peace with German imperialism, was but a feeler from the pacifist side of this most un-English, and, unhappily most influential section of our public life. Lord Lansdowne's letter was the letter of a Peer who fears revolution more than national dishonor.

* * *

But it is the truculent wing of this same anti-democratic movement that is far more active. While our sons suffer and die for their comforts and conceit, these people scheme to prevent any communication between the Republican and Socialist classes in Germany and the Allied population. At any cost this class of pampered and privileged traitors intend to have peace while the Kaiser is still on his throne. If not they face a new world—in which their part will be small indeed. And with the utmost ingenuity they maintain a dangerous vagueness about the Allied peace terms, with the sole object of preventing a revolutionary movement in Germany.

Let me put it to the reader exactly why our failure to say plainly and exactly and conclusively what we mean to do about a score of points, and particularly about German economic life after the war, paralyses the penitents and friends and helpers that we could now find in Germany. Let me ask the reader to suppose himself a German in Germany at the present time. Of course if he was, he is sure that he would hate the Kaiser as the source of this atrocious war, he would be bitterly ashamed of the Belgian iniquity, of the submarine murders, and a score of such stains upon his national honor; and he would want to alter his national system and make peace. Hundreds of thousands of Germans are in that mood now. But as most of us have had to learn, a man may be bitterly ashamed of this or that incident in his country—what Englishman, for instance, can be proud of Glencoe?—he may disbelieve in half its institutions and still love his country far too much to suffer the thought of its destruction. I prefer to see my country right, but if it comes to the pinch and my country sins I will fight to save her from the destruction her sins may have brought upon her. That is the natural way of a man.

* * *

But suppose a German wished to try to start a revolutionary movement in Germany at the present time, have we given him any reason at all for supposing that a Germany liberated and democratised, but, of course, divided and weakened as she would be bound to be in the process, would get better terms from the Allies than a Germany still facing them, militant, imperialist, and wicked? He would have no reason for believing anything of the sort. If we Allies are honest, then if a revolution started in Germany today we should if anything lower the price of peace to Germany. But these people who pretend to lead us will state nothing of the sort. For them a revolution in Germany would be the signal for putting up the price of peace. At any risk they are resolved that that German revolution shall not happen. Your sane, good German, let me assert, is up against that as hard as if he was a wicked one. And so, poor devil, he has to put his revolutionary ideas away, they are hopeless ideas for him because of the power of the British reactionary, they are hopeless because of the line we as a nation take in this matter, and he has to go on fighting for his masters.

* * *

A plain statement of our war aims that did no more than set out honestly and convincingly the terms the Allies would make with a democratic republican Germany—republican, I say, because where a scrap of Hohenzollern is left today there will be a fresh militarism tomorrow—would absolutely revolutionise the internal psychology of Germany. We should no longer face a solid people. We should have replaced the false issue of Germany and Britain fighting for the hegemony of Europe, the lie upon which the German Government has always traded, and in which our extreme Tory Press has always supported the German Government, by the true issue, which is freedom versus imperialism, the League of Nations versus that net of diplomatic roguery and of aristocratic, plutocratic, and autocratic greed and conceit which dragged us all into this vast welter of bloodshed and loss.

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Success Of Prize Drawings In London Encourages Supporters Of Plan

The committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to weigh the arguments for and against the adoption of premium bonds as part of the national war finance has not yet reported, says the London correspondent of The Annalist. The general view at the time of writing favors an adverse recommendation, but the more enthusiastic supporters of the premium bond will not hear of defeat, and proclaim that recent events have demonstrated that a large section of the public is waiting only for a security of this character in order to pour forth its money in an unending stream into the Exchequer.

It happened this way. Two of London's big stores of the "universal provider" type, Selfridge's and Harrod's, took the opportunity afforded by the recent war loan rally to do a neat piece of advertising and at the same time give a good deal of help to the savings campaign. They turned their premises into bureaus for the sale of national war bonds, and offered a number of prizes for those lucky in the draw. The prizes were arranged in series to embrace bonds of both large and small denomination, and each purchaser of a bond of whatever amount received of numbered voucher carrying a chance in the lucky bag which was a drum-shaped receptacle of huge dimensions.

From this it will be inferred that the prospect of something for nothing caught the public fancy. The scheme was indeed a great success. While the sale of bonds was in progress the stores were besieged from morning till night, and an immense number of applications also came through the post. Hundreds of employes were engaged at the task of dealing with the subscriptions, and at Selfridge's alone bonds to the value of £3,378,000 were sold. As most of them were for quite small amounts, perhaps £5 up to £50, the number of allotments was obviously immense. The total proved to be in excess of 300,000.

The prizes offered amounted to £5,000 by this firm and £1,500 by Harrod's, whose figures have not yet been announced. The draw for the winning numbers took place at Selfridge's the wife of the Prime Minister performing the ceremony. The Lord Mayor of London will act in a similar capacity at Harrod's. These are prominent personages to be connected with a prize scheme which is quite illegal. Of that there is not the smallest doubt. It is a lottery which the English law does not allow, but the Government tactfully hid its displeasure until the scheme had gone so far that it could not well be stopped without creating great inconvenience and involving the return of a large amount of war-bond subscriptions.

The public of course was taking no risk. The interest on the bonds is not subject to any deduction on account of the prizes to be distributed. These are the gift of the enterprising stores which are not likely to be the losers. It would be interesting to learn the amount of their takings while the shops were thronged by bond buyers.

This puts the arrangement on an entirely different footing from a premium bond issue where only a relatively low rate of interest would be paid, the balance of what would be the normal payment being set aside to provide the premiums; but the frowns of the Treasury will prevent any more prize giving of a similar character. All is quite well, said the Chancellor in effect, when the matter was brought forward in the House of Commons, if the arrangement is in the hands of well-known concerns of high reputation, but if it were allowed to continue the door would be opened to the activities of the unscrupulous with all the mischievous consequences which would ensue. So there will be no more prize giving except under Government auspices.

The Premium Bond Committee will presumably come to its decision on broad principles, although doubtless it will be guided by the measure of success which a lottery loan would be likely to achieve. It cannot be contended that all the money subscribed through Harrod's and Selfridge's consists of funds which would not be tapped without the stimulant of a bonus. At least a large part would have been placed at the disposal of the Government in any event. The probabilities are that a large number of people would at first subscribe for premium bonds in comparatively small amounts and would then wait for the drawings. A smaller number would take a second chance, and a more limited total a third, while a few would buy continuously on the prospect of "pulling something off" to use the sporting parlance of the day. The great majority of the losers would perhaps soon grow tired, and anything like failure after a departure from tradition in connection with the country's finances would indeed be lamentable.

Shanghai Missionary Association To Meet

Announcement was made yesterday that the next monthly meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday, March 5. Preceding the usual business meeting, there will be a social and refreshments. The public interested in missionary work is invited.

$522 To French Funds From Flower Show

Sir Havilland Transmits Proceeds Of Autumn Exposition At Verdun Gardens

Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez, as president of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, has sent to M. Wilden, French Consul-General, a check for $522.50 for French War Funds, the result of the Autumn Flower Show held in the Verdun Gardens. He also has expressed the hearty thanks of the society for the French Municipality's hospitality and interest in the exhibition.

M. Wilden, replying, expresses warmest thanks, assuring Sir Havilland and the Society of the Municipality's pleasure in aiding toward the success of so beautiful and artistic an exhibition.

Baby Osborne At Apollo

The story of Baby Marie Osborne's newest Paths Gold Rooster Play, "Captain Kiddo," which is to be shown at the Apollo Theater this evening, tells how Baby Marie with two little friends plays pirates so successfully that they unconsciously aid a real smuggling gang by diverting suspicion from them and so hamper the activities of a handsome young revenue service officer who has fallen in love with Marie's mother.

There is a great deal of action, and among a number of thrills is a scene in which Marie hides in a barrel on the smuggler's boat and later is hurled by the men, who are ignorant of the true contents of the cask, from a high cliff into the ocean below.

EXPERTS SAY IT'S CRUEL TO CARRY BIRD BY WINGS

But Man Is Discharged In Test Case Because There Is No Law

Expert testimony regarding the effects of carrying live chickens by their wings, a practice common among the Chinese, was adduced yesterday before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan of the Mixed Court in a test case.

Following evidence by two veterinaries that such a method of handling is painful and injurious to the chicken, the Court discharged the accused in the case, holding that there is no law in China covering the offence of cruelty to animals. The Assessor stated that he thought the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should bring the matter to the attention of the Chinese Government.

The case in point was that of a Chinese cook who was arrested while carrying home a bird suspended by its pinions. Mr. K. E. Newman, Police legal adviser, appearing for the prosecution, stated that numerous complaints had been received of late and that the Captain-Superintendent had issued orders for arrests to be made where this offence was noticed. The case was brought owing to a recent decision by the Court not to convict in similar instances. Mr. Newman submitted that it was just as easy for the Chinese to carry fowls under their arms as to suspend them by their wings in transit. Chickens carried in the latter manner, he said, reached their destinations in an exhausted condition, often dying as a result of the treatment.

Dr. S. W. Pratt and Dr. Cugno, veterinary surgeons, were called. Dr. Pratt declared that a chicken suffered by being carried by its wings, its entire weight—three or four pounds—depending on them. The birds should properly be carried beneath the arm or in a small basket. Mr. Cugno said that carrying a chicken by the wings was absolutely cruel as it would break certain fibers in the breast.

Concerning the giving of rewards by the S. P. C. A. for arrests in these cases, the Assessor said that the court would not object where a certificate from a veterinary surgeon was introdnced, but in this court cases of rewards would incite perjury. The decision followed, with the suggestion of appeal to the Government.

TUCHUNS TO REPEAT COUP OF LAST JUNE?

Chang Tso-Lin's Move Is Regarded As Prelude To Decisive Action

The political situation in the North is assuming a state similar to the movement of the military Tuchuns last June and is generally regarded as more serious than the one at that time.

The troops under Chang Tso-lin, which have passed Shanhaikwan consist of the 27th division and 53rd Brigade. Some more are being despatched from Mukden. It is reported that General Hsu Shu-cheng, former Vice-Minister of War, was the instigator of this movement. It was reported in some quarters last night that Chang Tso-lin's troops had reached Fengtai, only a few miles from Peking.

In response to the demand for an explanation by the Government, Tuchun Chang Tso-lin telegraphed that he seized part of the Japanese arms, consisting of 20,000 rifles and a large number of rounds of ammunition, for the sake of expediency, as it would have consumed a great deal of time and words if a request was made by telegram beforehand. General Tuan Chi-jui protested that the arms were the property of a foreign nation at the time of the seizure and it was stipulated previously that they would not be employed in internal warfare.

Undiscouraged by the disappointing reply from President Feng Kuo-chang, Mr. E. S. Little, once more telegraphed to the Chief Executive yesterday, asking him to issue a mandate for an armistice for a month within which to discuss an amicable settlement. Mr. Little added that he intends to conduct a campaign among the Chinese commercial bodies in Shanghai and the other cities.

Japan has unofficially addressed a note to the Peking Government, urging the necessity for an immediate settlement in the internal dispute and the turning of the Government's best attention to the Russian situation. A message was also communicated to General Tuan Chi-jui, asking him to explain the situation to his colleagues and subordinates.

The first instalments of the arms and munitions shipped under the recent Arms' Alliance arrived at Tientsin Thursday. The government has delegated a member of the Ministry of War to take delivery of the arms.

A Peking telegram last night stated that General Horvath, the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was received in audience by President Feng Kuo-chang Thursday. They discussed questions concerning the Russian situation as well as the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A mandate Thursday granted amnesty to Chang Ching-fang and Lai Chen-chun, the monarchists, ordering them to proceed to the Hunan front under General Tsao Kun to redeem themselves.

General Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defence commissioner, has been ordered by General Tuan Chi-jui to despatch his troops to attack General Feng Yu-hsian at Wusueh and to recruit new soldiers to fill the places vacated by the forces.

Charity Hockey Game Nets $556 For Fund

The Charity Hockey match, played recently for the benefit of the Shanghai Wounded Fund, realised the sum of $556 for that charity, it is announced by Mr. J. Forbes Cale, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Hockey League. An order for that amount is to be sent to the treasurer of the fund in the course of a few days.

The League Committee wishes to extend its thanks to all who contributed, financially and otherwise, to the success of the match and especially to the Shanghai Recreation Club for use of its grounds; to Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, for refereeing; to the Tramway Company, for advertising; to K. S. Koy, printers, for printing tickets and posters, and to the various local clubs and stores, for exhibiting notices.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

INTERNATIONAL TRACK MEET PROPOSED BY A.A.C.

Would Be Open To All Athletic Bodies And Take Place In May

The possibility of an international or an inter-club track meet with all the athletic events common to such competitions at home was brought up at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Athletic Club last evening.

Following discussion of the matter several sub-committees were appointed to sound the sentiment of the various athletic organisations about town toward such a proposal. The affair, as tentatively put forward, would take place in May and would be open to entrances from the various athletic clubs and possibly from the different Chinese colleges, thus making it an international meet. If this is found impossible it is hope to make it at least an inter-club competition. The sub-committees are expected to report within the next two weeks.

The meeting last night was held in the offices of Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, Mr. F. L. Tinkham presiding. Other matters discussed included the proposal to join with the Shanghai Amateur Baseball club in renting quarters near the Race Course and the question of acquiring better tennis grounds for the summer season. Committees were appointed to look into these matters and make reports.

The Executive Committee has elected Dr. A. M. Massey secretary and Mr. Petrocelli treasurer of the club.

Today's Hockey

"B" Company, S.V.C., and the Portuguese Hockey Club will meet for a hockey match on the Recreation ground at 2.45 p.m. today. The following will represent "B" Co.:

Orton, Melville, Rawstborne, A. R. Smith, J. J. Evans, Bentor, Nash, Cooper, Bothwell, Passikedes and A. J. Heal.

Reserve.—F. J. Heal.

S.V.C. Orders

The following Corps orders were issued yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C.:

No. 14.—Corps Parades. The following Corps Parades are cancelled: 9th and 23rd March, 1918.

Corps Parades will be held on the following dates:—

March 16th; April 6th; 13th; 20th; 27th, Inspection; 28th, Church Parade.

No. 15.—Commissions. The following commissions have been approved by the Council and were published in the Municipal Gazette on February 28, 1918:

Medical staff.—Dr. E. L. Marsh to be Captain on first appointment.

Customs Company.—Mr. S. V. Mills to be 2nd Lieut. on first appointment.

No. 16.—Promotion. Medical Staff. Lieut. F. M. Neild to be Captain.

S.R.A. February Shoot

The Shanghai Rifle Association fired its second February competition Thursday morning at the range under bad weather conditions. The range was 200 yards, Bisley, one sighting and ten scoring shots. Following are the results:

"A" Class:

W. T. Rose	47(a)
T. C. Britton	45
G. F. Ashley	45
C. Luthy	44
O. L. Ilbert	43
W. J. Monk	41
A. M. Collaco	40

"B" Class:

F. E. Hodges	42(b)
J. E. Cameron	40
J. Johansson	40
T. Spring	40
N. Yamanaka	37
G. F. Forshaw	36
R. F. Wilner	36
F. Gutierrez	35
C. Matsuno	30
M. Tamemasa	28

"C" Class:

C. Bedoni 3-4344444555	42(c)
C. W. Marshall 3-4444444455	42
P. D. Sullivan	40
T. Mitchell	40
H. W. Lambert	40
S. B. Stevenson	40
G. Dunlop	38
A. G. Loehr	36

"D" Class:

M. Iijima 2-4343444543	38(c)
J. Bartolini 4-4543445332	38
H. F. Munns	35
C. Brooke	33
N. Sudzuki	33
A. F. A. Gomes	31
L. Ogino	30
H. Robinson	30
G. V. Jensen	29

(a) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.
(b) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.
(c) 4th leg on cup. Cup won outright and promoted to higher class.

Today's Football

S.F.C. v. St. Xavier's

In the first division league today the Shanghai Football Club's first eleven will meet the St. Xavier's Football Club's first eleven on the former's ground. The game will start at 2:30 p.m. sharp. The following have been selected to represent the S.F.C.:

L. Bertes, J. H. Johns, M. Tonkin (Capt.), G. Craigie-Ross, A. Loonis, T. G. Smeaton, H. N. Olsen, T. R. Macdonald, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie.

S.F.C. 2nd v. St. Xavier's 2nds

The Shanghai Football Club's second eleven and the second eleven of the St. Xavier's Football Club will meet at 2:30 p.m. today on the S.M.P. ground in a second division league feature. The following will compose the S.F.C. 2nd eleven:

M. Carisio, S. T. Clarke (Capt.), A. P. Goldman, D. Arthur, G. F. Lindsay, W. F. Ratcliff, C. H. James, J. Henry, I. D. Macdonald, K. Johansen, E. A. Brodie.

Socony v. Willows

The Socony Football Club eleven and the Willows Football Club aggregation will meet at 2:30 p.m. today on the Hongkew Recreation ground. The following will represent Socony:

B. A. Shirazee, V. F. Maher, P. Oliveros, J. Harvey, E. F. Mears, W. J. Noodt, H. Stellingwerff, J. Stellingwerff (Capt), C. Passos, H. J. Sanft and J. G. Harrison.

Reserves: C. Fuxman and H. Wilson.

Railway Club's Annual Match

The annual football match between the Recreation Clubs of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways will be played this afternoon on the Markham Road ground. A special train for the accommodation of spectators will leave the Shanghai North station at 2:45 p.m.

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CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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WEATHER

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MARRIAGE

Mr. Amasa Standish Fobes announces the marriage of his daughter, Charlotte Mary, and Mr. Everett Howard Furber on Saturday, January the twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

16994

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 2, 1918

The Coming German Offensive

(The New York Times)

THE heralded German offensive to break through on the road to Paris and decide the war in one irresistible onslaught must have been in Mr. Winston Churchill's thoughts when he called upon the United States to send over its fighting men "week by week, month by month, the grandsons of the men who fought for Grant and Sheridan and with Jackson and Lee." The United States is doing a great deal more than that: its army includes soldiers of all races, immigrants and their sons, as well as the grandsons of veterans of the Civil War, a host of democracy such as the world never saw in arms before.

Winston Churchill, therefore, is not as eloquent as he might have been, and he repeats what Lloyd George said in November, also the moving appeal of General Petain to American Members of Congress when they visited the Western front. But the need of reinforcements grows ever more urgent, for the shadow of a supreme attack with all the might and resources that Germany can assemble is falling over France. Germany does not fear her fate too much and is willing to stake all on a final throw. She may put into the line Turks and Bulgarians as well as Austrians and Germans. To make a breach on a wide front and follow those tactics so much in evidence in the invasion of Belgium of outflanking the broken parts of the enemy's line, Germany must have a preponderance in numbers. Therefore, drafts may be made from the armies of all her allies. Both Bulgaria and Turkey have veteran troops that could be utilised, unless the Entente Allies are prepared to make a vigorous offensive in the Balkans in the Spring. Hitherto they have done little more than mark time in that part of the world. The appointment of General Guillaumat to succeed Sarrail in command of the Allied forces in Macedonia may portend active operations there.

It is characteristic of Mr. Winston Churchill to sound alarms, but in this case he must be taken seriously. The war may be won or lost in 1918. America and her allies must stand in the breach to prevent the triumph now planned on the Western front by the Teutonic Powers. Even if they were frustrated, the war may go on for another year or longer. It should be understood that Germany will leave nothing undone to end the conflict on the battlefield in the coming Spring or Summer. The failure of the submarine campaign has not yet been proved, but faith in it is shaken. It is the sword, and not the torpedo, that Germany now depends upon, and her hope is that American reinforcements will come too late.

For the present no offensive can be undertaken with even a fair chance of success on the Western front. Germany is not ready; moreover weather conditions are not propitious. As in the first and second Winters of the war, the season is cold, with deep snows. Unless the Spring sets in early the German plans will have to be suspended, and a wet Spring might still have to be reckoned with: the mud in Flanders, Picardy, and even in Champagne is a snare for mobile artillery. It is a fair presumption that the United States will have three months more to despatch troops to France before the enemy can strike on any extensive scale. There is already a "substantial" American army in France: that is the official statement. The initiated know what it means. By the middle of April several new divisions will be convoyed across.

If our allies can "hold the fort" until midsummer the American army in France will be of formidable size. When it is considered that General Haig began the battle of the Somme with an army not quite ready, and that, nevertheless, the German defenses were carried and the British colors were advanced mile after mile, there should be no misgiving about the part that American soldiers will be capable of playing in resisting a German offensive while fighting in the line with French and British divisions. General Haig's report, which has been reprinted with accounts of the battle of the Somme, discloses that he would have liked more time to complete his arrangements for the offensive in cooperation with the French command. So it would be finical to speculate about the unfitness of Pershing's army to render a good account of itself when it takes over a section of the Western front, or is called upon to go "over the top." In the latter case, the French and British will make up deficiencies in artillery to destroy the German works before an advance is ordered. The stout heart can harbor no doubt that the charging American line will not be denied with bomb and bayonet. In rivalry with their comrades under the Tricolor and the "meteor flag of England" they will not be denied.

As Minister of Munitions Mr. Winston Churchill states that the British army of 1918 will have an even better equipment than it had in previous campaigns, and he pledges his word that there will be a surplus for several hundred thousand American soldiers if they can be landed in France in time. This means that unavoidable lacks in equipment, particularly in guns and ammunition, will be made up. The assurance is heartening, although it does not discharge our War Department from the duty of rushing supplies.

When the Germans, defeated in the battle of the Marne, fought for two months with desperation to retrieve their disaster the Allied line "stood secure from the Oise to the sea"; month after month the French at Verdun refused to let the Germans pass, inflicting terrible casualties upon the enemy's masses. Looking back upon the splendid defense made by the Allies in years when the British were weak in numbers and short of ammunition, and bearing in mind that the enemy has never recovered the offensive he lost at the battle of the Somme in 1916, what ground is there now for apprehension that France, England and America, assembled in battle line, must let the Germans pass when they make their final assault?

Travelette

The Field Of Blood

Just outside the walls of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom is a rocky plain known as the Aceldama or Field of Blood. It is the potter's field, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas sold his master. Here for centuries visitors to the Holy City, dying while on their pilgrimage, found a resting place.

Gray and barren, it is a desolate spot, solitary but for the chance visitor and a few withered gray-clad monks from a nearby monastery. For a small fee, one of these ancient recluses will show you the sights of the place. Caves and underground passages, honey-combed with tombs, are cut in the rocky field. Your guide leads you down age worn steps, cut perhaps in the sixth century, into crumbling halls. His torch casts flickering uncanny shadows on the damp gray walls. The place seems to resent your intrusion; it is the "place of sleep," the hall of the dead. On one side is the tomb of some warrior monk who followed the fortunes of Richard of England to the Holy Land, dying at the very gates of the city his master had hoped to conquer. He must have died penniless, too, as so many of these zealots did, else his bones had not rested in the potter's field.

Near Aceldama is a ruined charnel house, said to have been built by the Crusaders for their dead. It is a tumbling ruin nearly thirty feet long by twenty wide, with one side of naked rock. Beneath it are two of the largest caverns, their rocky sides pierced with tombs and shallow graves. In the roof of the ruin are holes through which the bodies of the dead were lowered.

The Field of Blood is on the northeastern slope of the Hill of Evil Council, where tradition says the villa of Caiaphas stood, and where the chief priest and elders plotted the execution of Jesus.

Opening New Doors For Women

Many Colleges Are Admitting Women To Courses From Which They Were Formerly Excluded

By Frederic J. Haskin

Almost every American university this year is educating women. The most conservative that formerly scorned the co-ed have departed from their masculine traditions and have offered an amazing aggregation of special courses supposed to be feminine. Some of them are new and curious, such as have never been heard of before and probably never will be again—when the war is over—but ladies must live, and so must the colleges.

A university in Boston, for instance, recently announced that women would be admitted to ten emergency courses, including such subjects as navigation, commercial teaching, salesmanship, library administration, traffic and transportation and a miscellaneous course for dependent wives and kinswomen of soldiers in active service. Another university is conducting a course in the care of needy families in their homes, while hundreds of institutions that formerly taught nothing more feminine than botany are now holding large classes in the use and conservation of food and textiles.

In most cases the courses are frankly offered by the universities as an emergency measure. Nothing less than an all-absorbing and self-sacrificing patriotism could induce certain historic male colleges to open their classrooms to women. The food conservation courses offered by many of them are explained as a co-operative measure with the Food Administration; the textile courses, in teaching women to take better care of their clothes, will save the nation wool, and the care of needy families is recognised as distinctly a temporary war necessity.

The women have responded, not only motivated by patriotic feelings, but anxious under any excuse to go to colleges from which they have so long been excluded. Up to the time of the war few male law schools admitted women. Now several schools are offering lecture courses in elementary law to women "in recognition of the extraordinary opportunities and responsibilities now confronting them." Probably for the same reason, another college is admitting the fair sex to its engineering department.

But an "L. L. D." and a "C. E." are permanent degrees. They stand for a high grade of intelligence, years of hard work and a large amount of knowledge, so that they are not things to be taken up for the period of the war and then discarded. Once lawyers and engineers, women will always be lawyers and engineers, even after the war is over. The reason that there have been comparatively few of them so far is because the necessary educational facilities have been lacking. A woman who determined to become a lawyer also had to be determined afterward—in getting her education, in gaining admittance to the bar, and in overcoming other forms of sex discrimination.

It is only a short time ago that Mrs. Belva Lockwood blazed the first trail to the bar for women, fighting the question state by state until she finally won the right to practice law, though a woman. And only a few years before Mrs. Lockwood, other feminists had to fight for higher education of any sort.

In nineteenth century America women of the middle and upper classes had a position little better than, for example, the women of ancient Greece. They were confined to a background of household and maternal duties. Harps and tatting and china painting were their principal studies and amusements, and no nice woman dared express a thought on medical or other scientific subjects without risking the charge of being unwomanly.

Then a few courageous women formed a domestic union of some sort demanded equal educational rights—an action which was immediately met by a large indignation meeting. The women agitated on, however, and finally a woman's college, offering courses in higher mathematics and chemistry, opened its doors in New England. Many of the women who constituted the first students in this college were socially ostracised for attending, but they did not stop on that account. After this first cracking of the educational ice, the rest was not so difficult. Colleges for women sprang up in many parts of the East, but only a few of them offered anything so radical as chemistry. The majority were "young ladies' schools" of the variety devoted to the gentle art of nice manners.

Meantime, the women who wanted to be lawyers, ministers and doctors were having difficulties. These difficulties are recent enough for most of us to remember. Most medical and law schools still make a practice of excluding women because they do not believe that medical and legal facts are appropriate subjects of discussion for co-educational classes. The demand for women lawyers and doctors from women themselves has been one of the greatest factors in overcoming these difficulties in this country, but in Europe it has taken the war to remove the barriers.

At the beginning of the war, a woman doctor was still regarded with intense suspicion in Great Britain, and the practice of law was absolutely forbidden to the sex. Now that women have tilled the fields, run hospitals, engineered thirft campaigns, made munitions and done plumbing in large and efficient numbers, British statesmen appear to be losing some of their antipathy to women lawyers, and, of course, the status of the woman doctor is at last secure.

In France professional women are springing into prominence in remarkable numbers. Forty-four women now practice before the Paris bar, one of whom recently won a notable professional triumph when she obtained a reverse judgment in the case of certain annamites condemned to death by a military court-martial. Both technical and professional schools have been opened to French women since the war, in which they may study anything they choose from theology to carpentry, all sex discrimination having been removed.

In Germany, also, the guardian of all the ancient Greek traditions concerning woman's place in the home, commercial and scientific schools have been thrown open to women since the war. Women have been hurried through business schools and into banking houses; they have been admitted to the medical colleges in great numbers, and they are now studying in special commercial schools with a vie to taking over the business management of the affairs of their defenct male relatives.

Thus the American universities and schools are merely following the example of Europe in their sudden hospitality to American women. Not only must the colleges keep going during the war, but women must be trained in everything, from navigation to mechanical engineering to take the places of men. All of which is exceedingly gratifying to the women who have wanted to do work of that sort and never had the chance.

Bolsheviki

The Russian revolution would be all right if it could stop revolving.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Bolshevik baby squawked when the Kaiser tried to take too much of his candy.—*Newark News.*

The Kaiser's faith in his super-diplomats must suffer a bit when he realises that even the Bolsheviki can see through them.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

"Allies must not desert Russia." To the average man it looks much more as if Russia is deserting the Allies.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Possibly Germany, after a little more experience with the Bolsheviki, may pass Russia back to the Allies.—*Kansas City Star.*

Late reports from the Far East indicate that unless Russia is careful she will experience a Jappy new year.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"Bill" Haywood says that there is "nothing in common between the I.W.W. and the Bolsheviki," and since the Bolsheviki have shown some disposition to disagree with Prussia, it looks as though "Bill" might be right about it.—*Kansas City Star.*

Trotsky might get the ignoble peace prize.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

What Russia needs now is not so much a Trotsky as a Standpatsky.—*Baltimore American.*

It seems likely that the Russians will decide they are not as badly whipped as German propaganda has led them to believe.—*Newark News.*

The Bolshevik Government has adopted phonetic spelling. Now if you know how a Russian name sounds you can spell it.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The Bolsheviki seem pained to find that an ark of the covenant built from such trusted planks as class hatred should insist upon leaking.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Bolsheviki have seized banks and factories, and they can keep or spend the banks' money; but what will they do with the factories?—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Russian idea is to discuss plans for a new stable while somebody is making off with the horse. Hence the expression, lack of horse sense.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A member of the Bolshevik regime tells what the real aims of Germany are. Wonder if he would be kind enough to tell what the real aims of the Bolsheviki are?—*Columbia Record.*

Germany immediately offers evidence of the sincerity of its peace proposals to the Bolsheviki by arresting the Independent Socialists who are trying to carry out Bolshevik ideas in Germany.—*New York World.*

Polish Freedom Vital To Peace

A revolutionary change has taken place in the opinion of the Poles in America since the war began. When, early in 1915, The Literary Digest ascertained the views of the Polish press in America by means of a poll, there was revealed a distinct distrust of the Allies, and about 25 per cent of the Polish papers here were frankly pro-German. Today all this is changed. Not one single paper now supports the German cause, and the President's and Mr. Lloyd George's declarations in favor of a free and independent Poland have changed the rather lukewarm neutrality of the Poles into an enthusiastic support of the cause of America and her allies. Two events have contributed in no small measure to bring this about, say the Polish papers, one the Russian revolution, which has removed all further danger of Russian imperialism, and the other the treatment meted out by the Germans to conquered Poland. The editor of the Toledo Ameryka-Echo suggests that such is the feeling in Poland that were the Allies to be a little more specific a million and a half Poles of Poland would rally artively to their cause. All agree, however, that Polish freedom means first German defeat. The editor of the Chicago Dziennik Chicagowski make this clear when he writes:

"With the progress of the war every true Pole has long ago come to the conclusion that a victory of the Central Powers would be synonymous with 'Finis Polonioe.' Recent events in Russia totally eliminate that country, at least for the present, from among the representatives who will determine the future state of Poland. Our hope as to the future of Poland rests wholly upon a victory of the Allies, in whose cause we believe with our utmost strength. Inasmuch as the deciding voice in determining the future of nations will be held, undoubtedly, by the United States and its great President, the hope grows within us every day that in accordance with the words of Mr. Wilson, a Poland—united, free, and independent within its former boundaries—will be one of the main conditions of peace. The United States through its President will aid Poland as formerly Poland through her heroes aided the United States in securing its independence."

Just what the Poles mean by a Poland "united and independent" is explained by the Milwaukee Kuryer Polski, which is bitterly hostile to the Germans:

"Prince Lichnowsky, who was the Kaiser's Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, recently published an article in the Polish question, which, he says, 'actually constitutes for us Prussians a vital question both in war and peace. . . . With it stands or falls the position of Prussia and the Empire as a great Power.'

"This means that if Prussia retains her Polish provinces she will remain a great Power, at the expense of Poland; if Polish provinces should be taken from Prussia and returned to Poland, then Prussia and the German Empire will cease to be a great Power.

"President Wilson said on January 22, 1916, that 'statesmen everywhere agree that Poland should be united, made independent and autonomous.' The word 'united' means that the territory of which Poland was deprived through the partitions should be returned to Poland. This would include 'Russian' Poland, Galicia, which is under Austria, and the Polish territory annexed by Prussia, whereby Prussia's power was almost doubled and Prussia became a great Power, to wit: Upper Silesai, Posen, West Prussia, and East Prussia.

"Prussia will never restore this Polish territory to Poland, unless compelled to do so. Compulsion implies defeat in war. The Polish question can, therefore, be correctly and satisfactorily solved only by the defeat of the Central Powers. The Polish nation understands the problem quite well, and, always having had a friendly feeling for France, England, Italy, and the United States, now still more sympathises with the Entente Powers. Poland unfortunately is not in position to support the Allies actively.

"Restoration of Poland to her former grandeur and power would curtail Prussia's might, restore the equilibrium in Central Europe, and secure a sure basis for a lasting peace."

All the Polish editors are convinced that the restoration of Poland is the only way to prevent German expansion to the east, secure a buffer state between the Teutons and the

(Continued on Page 7)

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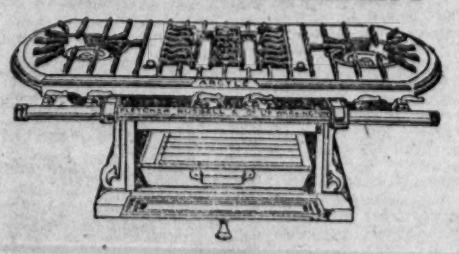

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MAGGIE- WHO IS THAT?
THAT'S MISS PRINT-THE HEIRESS-
AND THAT'S-COUNT EMOUT- SHE WAS ENGAGED TO HIM-
OH! WAS THE POOR GIRL BLIND?
SHE THREW HIM OVER FOR A COLLEGE BOY-
WELL-I'M GLAD TO KNOW SHE HAS SOME SENSE-
THERE'S THE MAN SHE'S ENGAGED TO NOW-
THAT MUST HAVE BEEN THROWN OUT OF COLLEGE
GEO MCMANUS
1-23

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

It is not generally known that, before the war, British capital was already being employed in Mesopotamia, under the direction of Sir William Wilcox, and with the sanction of the Sultan, to redeem the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates by irrigation. The name of Sir William does not mean much to the uninitiated. He is the most approachable and unassuming of men. But to his skill Egypt owes her salvation and he is the only Christian for whom the Mohammadans have been known to pray in their mosques. The building of the dam of Assouan was but the concrete outcome of his ideas. As a worker he has Rooseveltian energy. On a round of inspection, it is popularly said by the "Gyppy" officials in his suite, he sets out to walk from Alexandria in the morning, lunches in Cairo, and ends up at Luxor in the evening for a shake-down.

Historic names will recur, even though long silences sometimes intervene. Thus, Jay Cooke is mentioned in connection with a responsible federal post in Philadelphia. It was a Jay Cooke of Philadelphia who helped to finance the North during the Civil War, and who undertook, after the Civil War, to finance the second of the great transcontinental railways of the United States.

It is really amusinng how the tables have been turned in France! It is now the turn of the Government officials to get anxious and worried when a newspaper appears with a sheet which obviously has been censored. The other day a solemn official note was issued to this effect: "An evening paper has appeared with a blank in its latest news columns. It was never asked to delete anything." The mysterious occurrence was explained on the following day by the Temps, the paper concerned. It had blanked out some of its own news, having found a repetition at the time of going to press. The consternation of Government officials is the subject of a good deal of amusement, but it is also much appreciated, as very clearly showing the entirely new basis on which the censorship is now being exercised.

The plain speaking in which Mr. Gerard indulges in his work, "My Four Years in Germany," is in keeping with the commonly accepted axiom, in European chancelleries, about American ambassadors, that they first take up their onerous task and get their "training" afterwards. Count von Moltke used to tell a good story about William I's general of the same name on this subject of plain speaking. Said the former von Moltke: "English diplomatists are always deceiving us Germans. They have a most reprehensible habit of speaking the truth. This puts us off our guard, as we do not look for truth from an ambassador, whereas our German diplomatists are honest enough never to say what they mean. Thus we are always forewarned and endeavor to find out what they really do mean. This is a much better system."

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I see the ladies is ackting as motormen & mail carriers etc., in sum of our leeding cities, sed Ma to Pa last nite. I must look around me, sed Ma, & find out what I can do to malk myself useful.

Rite for you, sed Pa. Three cheers for them patryotick ladies wich is going to bat for thare nativ land, sed Pa. Beefoar you malk up yure mind jest what branch of the Service you will talk up, sed Pa, how about a littel dinner for us three?

You nevver went without yure dinner, deerest, sed Ma; doant git nervus. I am reely deep in ernest, tho, sed Ma, about doing something to help my country rite now.

The way for wimmen to lielp the most, sed Pa, is to feed the heroes. Isent that so, Bobbie? sed Pa.

The heeroes around this house usually gits fed, sed Ma. I see one big fat hero & a littel fat hero gitting reddy rite now for thare eevning fodder, Ma sed. But I do feel that thare must be sumthing I can do to help the nashun—sumthing outside of my house hold dutys, sed Ma, sumthing big & braiv.

Bless the ladies, sed Pa, how can this country lose a war wen its ladies is so full of Pep? Moar powr to you, deer, sed Pa. I will put my keen brane to work on the problem, Pa sed, & maybe beefoar long I will hit on sumthing you can do which will refleck grate credit on me & you both, sed Pa. Only I wuddent want you to be a mail carrier, sed Pa, it wud malk you so tired that wen nite caim you wud ask me to buy you a ottomobeel. wich wud be a vary bad con-servashun etc. sed Pa.

I want to do sumthing beesides knit-ting, sed Ma, I have woar out three (3) sets of big needels knitting things for the soljers.

I want to do sumthing bigger & noabler, like inventing a grate gun or a grate air ship or sumthing. I had a dreem last nite, Ma sed, that I had invented a airship wich was so big that it carried a milyun bombs & dropped them on a German camp.

That was a very patry-otick dreem, sed Pa. I dreemed that I had found a way to malk peepul stop fiteing forever, Pa sed. That was a grate dreem, sed Pa, but jest wen I was going to talk it up with Mister Wilson you called me to anser the dumb waiter & git the ice, sed Pa, wich chilled my ambishun.

The wimmen is certainly anxshus to talk thare share of this grate burden, sed Ma. I am in dedly ernest & so are the other wimmen.

Well, sed Pa, wen the wimmen git in dedly ernest sumthing dedly usually happens, sed Pa. The feemail of the speeshies is moar dedlier ernest than the mail, sed Pa. But while you are casting about, sed Pa, you cud be peeling three (3) spuds & putting them on to boil. Pa sed. Bobbie's face is gitting kind of long, I feer the littel man is hungry, sed Pa.

I feer the big man is hungry too, sed Ma. After all, sed Ma, I feel that wen a woman feeds two such sin-ceer eeters as you & Bobbie she is feely doing a grate work for the Cause, sed Ma.

Quite true spoken, sed Pa, & later on you can think up sum way to saiv the nashun. Our main objeck in this war is to keep Freedom batting 300, sed Pa, & we can best do this by not gitting rattled. If we shud git rattled & fergit to eat, sed Pa, the reesult wud be a gloomy speck-tickle.

Be a braiv littel housewife first of all, sed Pa, & keep the hoam fires burning, espeshully the cookstove fire, sed Pa.

& then Pa smacked his lips & looked like Rover wen I show him the dog meet wich I git from our Irish butcher. We have got a Irish butcher now.

The Tin Hat

Come all my comrades brave and bold
And see my new tin hat;
It's like a derby sat upon
And smashed till nearly flat.
A cousin to the bowler so
Beloved by minstrel stars.
But all the style across the sea—
A fashion set by Mars.

It is the kind of headgear that
We soldier boys must wear,
Regardless of becomingness,
When we get over there.
But then we'll find the helmet to
Be double in its use,
For it will be the frying pan
To cook the Kaiser's goose.

Minna Irving.

Polish Freedom Vital To Peace

(Continued From Page 6)

Russians, and thus re-establish the European equilibrium. The Kuryer Bostonski says:

"The Polish question is an international one of vital importance, as upon its solution hangs the equilibrium of Europe, which was destroyed at the partition of Poland. . .

"The collapse of Russia as a military factor in the war has had, in some respects, good effects upon the Polish question. Before that happened the Allies persisted in treating the Polish question as a matter of Russia's internal policy, and they continued to do so even after the revolution. Now, as Russia is paralysed for years to come, the world is confronted with the dangerous possibility of German expansion to the east.

"Because, and as a result of the Russian collapse, it must be more obvious to the Allies than ever before that there must be a Poland, not only independent, but united and strong enough to be able to oppose the German menace."

Germany must be crushed, only then can Poland be free, is the general verdict of the Polish press, but the Allies are urged to make even clearer their determination to right the Polish wrong, in order to consolidate Polish opinion in the parts now under the German heel. The Toledo Ameryka-Echo, "the largest Polish paper in the world," writes:

"The Allies should at once declare formally that Poland must be re-established as a nation and represented at the Peace Congress as a political entity.

"Such a declaration would unite all Poles in support of the Allies. Although Poles now living in the Allied countries are not able to render material support in this war, such a declaration would have a great effect on all the people in Poland, as they would refuse to support Germany.

"This would mean that Poland could withdraw about 1,500,000 men who otherwise may support Germany. Such a force of men would inevitably be a deciding factor on the outcome of the present conflict.

"As long as there is no definite declaration by the Allies relative to the Polish problem, the Poles will continue to be divided into two factions, one faction favoring the Allies and the other pretending to favor the Germans."

We may note in passing that the Germans themselves are under no illusions as to how the Poles really regard them. Writing in opposition to the proposed establishment of a new Kingdom of Poland with the Emperor Karl of Austria as king, the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau says:

"According to everything reported concerning the opinions and feelings in the new 'Kingdom of Poland,' it must be assumed that Polish embassies at Bern, The Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm would very soon be espionage offices for the enemies of the Central Empires."

The impossibility of the Poles hoping for anything from a German victory is brought out by the Cleveland Wiadomosci Codzienne:

"It is absurd to expect the salvation of Poland from a German victory. First, such a victory would make the appetite of Pan-Germany only more insatiable; and, second: such a victory is absolutely out of the question. Germany was able to beat Russia and did it; but she is not able to win with a higher type of political organisms, and she will not win from them. Imperial Germany will lose the war, much to the advantage of the German people, for a popular revolution will follow in Germany the defeat of the Kaiser, as it did in Russia the defeat of the Tsar."

Free Poland, the organ of the Polish National Council of America, issued at Washington, tells us something of Polish war-opinion as distinct from the views on the specific Polish question. It says:

"While the indorsement of Polish national hopes in the President's message, and the speech of Premier Lloyd George on Saturday, January 5, have centered the attention of the Poles on these particular portions of the two addresses, it is not to be thought their interest or their indorsement are limited to the sections of those messages which referred particularly to Poland. The Polish agreement and support of the program laid down by the President are complete. They do not seek to abate one iota of the peace terms which he has declared are necessary."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 1, 1918.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 104=Tls.	96.15
@ 72.2=Mex.	$133.17
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	71⅝
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Yhai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	270
Bar Silver	43¼d.
Copper Cash per tael	1825
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/2¼d.=Tls.	4.75
exch. @ 72.2=Mex.	$6.58
Peking Bar Tls.	—
Native Interest	.30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$4.76½
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/2⅛
London	Demand	4/2⅛
India	nominal T.T.	292⅝
Paris	T.T.	574½
Paris	Demand	575½
New York	T.T.	100⅛
New York	Demand	100⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	69⅝
Japan	T.T.	51⅝
Batavia	T.T.	225

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/4⅛d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/4⅛d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s.	602½
New York	4 m/s.	104⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls.	4.21 @ 4/3⅛		£1
"	1 @ 581 =	Francs	6.47
"	1 —	Marks	—
"	6.83 @ 101⅛	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 51	Yen	2.18
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.56
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—
"	1 @ 1.59	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 1, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Yangtsze Insurance $220.00
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 20.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 87.00
Semambus Tls. 1.00
Sun Maggis Tls. 5.00

Unofficial

Cully's Dairy Tls. 7.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 87.00
Telephones Tls. 76.75
Repah Tls. 0.90
Dominions Tls. 8.50
S.M.C. 5½% debs. 1914 @ Tls. 80.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1905 @ Tls. 90.00

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Weihaiwei Land Co. Meets

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning in the offices of the agents, Messrs. Lavers and Clark, 3 Kiukiang Road. Mr. C. W. Wrightson occupied the chair, being supported by Messrs. E. E. Clark and C. R. Shaw, directors, and Mr. G. J. T. Newman, secretary. There were 1,138 shares represented.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said: "Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and with your permission I will take them as read.

"Working account shows a profit of Tls. 2,258.85 as compared with a profit of Tls. 459.36 last year. Rents increased by Tls. 2,466. Expenses were about the same except for an increase of Tls. 90 in Government taxes due to increased rents, and an increase of Tls. 603 in repairs.

"The balance at credit of profit and loss is Tls. 1,669.07, after transferring Tls. 1,000 to credit of renewals and improvements account and providing Tls. 1,109.27 for depreciation on investments.

"With regard to the latter, although it is not our intention to sell the investments at present, and most of them being debentures must be repaid to us at par in due course, we thought it advisable to write them down to approximately their selling value.

"We had hoped to be able to recommend the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent or Tls. 0.60 per share, absorbing Tls. 2,204.40, but after providing the depreciation on investments we are unable to do this, and we must hope that we shall be able to pay one next year.

"The auditors' report contains the same comment as last year, viz:—that no depreciation on buildings has been provided, and I repeat what I told you last year; that 27½ per cent of original cost has been written off; that all repairs have been charged to working account; and that present cost of replacing these buildings is much higher than original cost; consequently we do not consider it necessary to provide further depreciation at present.

"You will notice that we have at last omitted the claim for rents on account of the summer of 1900. We see no prospect of recovering this claim, and even if we could, we think the present is no time for bringing claims against the British Government.

"Seven leases have already been signed for the coming summer, and it is hoped that the other four bungalows will also be leased.

"I have nothing further to say, but if any shareholder wishes to ask any questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson and second by Mr. E. E. Clark—that the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Gilbert Davies and seconded by Mr. F. H. Crossley—that Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Shaw and seconded by Mr. F. H. Crossley—that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 27.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 4¼d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, February 26.
Spot: 2s. 4¼d Value.
April to June: 2s. 5¼d. Value.
Tendency of Market. Quieter.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 26.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42¼d. Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, February 25.
Bar Silver Spot: 42¼d. Steady.
Last quotation, London, Feb. 22.
Bar Silver Spot: 42¼d. Absence competition Dull.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending February 28:—

Local Market.—The dependent markets have been showing more interest this week, and some business has been done for Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, and even Hankow and Szechuen have taken a hand. With the difference of a ha'penny and more down a month, in existing exchange contracts, dealers at the close of the month have been taking delivery of their purchases; they have been able to finance on fairly easy terms for extended periods, with the Chinese banks, so that money has been coming into importers' hands rather freely, but it is feared this clearance does not represent an actual demand for consumption. There is some demand for locally made and Japanese Cloths, and Yarn buyers are anxious to operate, but the prices offered do not tempt holders who foresee an advance to be inevitable owing to the strength of prices for raw materials.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 1, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Ayer Tawahs @ Tls. 25.00 cash

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1907 @ Tls. 91.50 cash

Timber Market Report

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd. write as follows in their report dated March 1:—

There has, during the Winter months and up to Chinese New Year, been no particular change in timber market conditions.

Stocks of Japanese and Manchurian Pine are practically exhausted but new shipments from Japan may be expected during March-April. Freight for Japanese tonnage to China so far remains steady, the large increase in the value of the wood f. o. b. due to demand in Japan being offset by the favorable exchange rates ruling. It is not probable, therefore, that the price of Tls. 45.00 on Japanese Pine logs will have to be increased on Spring shipments.

Prices of Oregon Pine locally remain unchanged with fairly well assorted stocks on hand. Tonnage is not available for new shipments for the time being, but it is hoped that conditions in this connection may soon improve.

The embargo placed by U. S. A. on the export of timber suitable for ship-building may make it difficult to import into China sufficient logs in large sizes and long lengths to meet the requirements of factory, godown and wharf construction.

Philippine woods in stock will suffice for the requirements of the trade for the next two or three months.

A shipment of about 1,000,000 feet of Prime Sawn Oak and Flooring—seasoned two years on sticks—has recently arrived.

General: Prices since November last have remained practically unchanged, and the general condition of the market, in view of the Spring demand, can be described as strong, with a decided upward tendency.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London dated February 27:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 3⅛d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4d.

Buyers, market firm, tendency upwards, ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 6⅝d.

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as follows in their weekly report dated February 28:—

Since last writing on the 31st of January conditions with regard to the export trade to the United Kingdom have become much more difficult owing to the requisitioning of tonnage for special Government cargo and merchants are quite unable at present to obtain space for general cargo of any description; we are afraid this state of affairs will last for a couple of months at least.

Via Pacific:—The quantity of cargo offering for shipment latterly has fallen off somewhat and ocean freights are inclined to weaken a little, at the same time, we understand there are rumors afloat that railway-rates overland from the Pacific coast Eastwards are likely to be advanced by about 25% from middle of March next.

Coastwise:—Since last writing there has been a general increase in rates all round and matters have also improved on the Yangtsze River as a result of better navigation conditions. The Southern market is very strong, the rate from Saigon to Hongkong having jumped to $1.50 a picul and this is reflected in what we think is a "record" fixture for time-charter on this coast viz: If the s.s. Hanamet which is just reported chartered for twelve months at the enormous rate of $112,000 per month.

For the United Kingdom:—The s.s. Inaba Maru and s.s. Iyo Maru are the next boats advertised to load for London and Liverpool respectively.

For New York via Panama:—The conference steamer fixed to load on this berth about end of March or early in April has filled her allotment and the rates for this steamer will be Tariff No. 17, nett.

The N.Y.K. also expect to have a steamer loading in Japan early in April but her allotment and rates have not been declared as yet.

Coast Rates

South Japan nom.
Coal Ports to Shanghai Y10.00/11.00
" Hollo $16.00 fixed.
" Hongkong Y16.00 nom.
" Singapore Y25.00 nom.
Hongay to Hongkong $10.00 fixed.
" Swatow $10.50 offering.
" Canton $10.50 offering.
" Amoy $11.00 offering.
Wuhu, Chinkiang to Canton 96 cands. liner terms firm.
Wuhu to Swatow 86 cands. liner terms.
Saigon to Hongkong rice $1.50 per picul, offering.
Bangkok to Hongkong $1.60 inside Bar, liner terms, done.
Newchwang to Canton closed.
Newchwang to Amoy closed.
Dalny to Canton nothing doing.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of February, 1918, and 2 months ended February 28, 1918, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	February, 1918 Mex. $	February, 1917 Mex. $
Gross Receipts.	131,734.17	119,893.35
Loss by currency depreciation	28,276.22	27,507.70
Effective Receipts	103,457.95	92,385.65
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.71	24.37
Car Miles run.	308,065	304,001
Passengers carried	5,911,549	5,363,070

	2 Months ended Feb. 28, 1918 Mex. $	2 Months ended Feb. 28, 1917 Mex. $
Gross Receipts.	263,738.80	256,879.89
Loss by currency depreciation	55,575.66	57,437.49
Effective Receipts	208,163.14	199,442.40
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.33	23.68
Car Miles run.	639,907	636,234
Passengers carried	11,908,015	11,490,658

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as follows in their report for week ending February 28:—

Japan Coal:—Our local market still continues in a very quiet state since the Chinese New Year partly owing to the fact that Native dealers have not yet resumed operations and partly on account of the enormous stocks on hand; on the other hand there is a regular coal-famine going on at all the coal shipping Ports in Japan particularly among the better class qualities, we understand also that there are important negotiations pending in Japan between the Government Railways and mine-owners for a contract of nearly 3,000,000 tons for the fiscal year of 1918 which is naturally giving the market a very firm tendency.

Fushun Coal:—No change and almost no arrivals.

Kaiping Coal:—There is nothing fresh to report on this market as practically very little business has been done during the last fortnight owing to the China New Year Holidays. Stocks are well up to the average and the demand for better grades continues.

Coal Prices As Quoted

Japan Coal:—

	ex Wharf
Miike Lump Contracted for	
Miike Small Contracted for	
Miike Dust Constracted for	
Kishima Lump	Tls. 20.00
Kishima Dust—No Stock	" 14.00
Shakano Lump	" 19.00
Arate Lump	" 18.00
Shimoyamada Kirigomi	" 18.00
Shin Shakano	" 16.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	" 18.50
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	" 17.00
Kaiping Coal:—	
	per ton ex Wharf
Navy Lump	Tls. 18.00
Loco Lump	" 16.50
Linsi Lump	" 15.50
Washed Nuts	" 17.00
Washed Slack	" 16.00
No. 5 Slack	" 15.50
No. 1. Slack	" 15.00
No. 2 Slack	" 14.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
	ex godown
Fu-Shun Unscreened	Tls. 17.00
Fu-Shun Dust	" 15.00
Fu-Shun Lump—No stock	"

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 26.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	54⅛
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.17
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot)	42⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	3⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	28.88d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.77d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans	24.05d.
Plantation Rubber March (paid)	2s. 4⅛d.
Deliveries China Silk	153 bales
" Canton Silk	24 "
" Japan Silk	254 "
Tone of Tea Market: Nothing doing.	

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMMENCING
FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST
AND
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY
WILL BE EXHIBITED
A REAL GRIPPING TALE OF LOVE AND MYSTERY

"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

SIX PARTS

MATINEE
On Sunday at 3.15 p.m.
SHOWING
"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
MARCH 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
AND
MATINEE
Today at 5 p.m. and On Sunday at 3.15 p.m.

WILL BE SCREENED
THE WONDERFUL FILM

"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

IN EIGHT PARTS.

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
New York Life	Life
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

(*Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft*)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Curtain 9.15
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY Presents
The Frawley Company
In a Series of "New" and "Up to the minute" plays

Tonight March 2nd	Willard Mack's Success "KICK IN" The play that "Gripped" New York Audiences for two solid seasons.
Monday March 4th Tuesday March 5th	By arrangement with Arthur Hopkins "A Successful Calamity" A Comedy in two acts by Claire Rummer
Wednesday and Thursday 6th & 7th	"The Thirteenth Chair" A Drama in Three Acts by Bayard Veiller
Friday and Saturday 8th & 9th	By special Arrangement with DAVID BELASCO "THE BOOMERANG" By Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes

Booking at Moutrie's—Usual Prices

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 2nd and 3rd
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

"CAPTAIN KIDDO"

Baby Marie Osborne, Pathe Star.

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play,

IN FIVE PARTS.

Featuring BABY MARIE OSBORNE. The most wonderful star on the screen appears in a delightful conception. She and her little playmate make believe they're pirates and are caught and held in the long arms of the law.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events.
"GERTIE'S JOY-RIDE"
L-ko Comedy

MATINEE TODAY, Saturday, at 4 p.m.
"JUDEX"
1st and 2nd Episodes

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Episode 3.
"THE AIR PERIL"
Episode 4.
"AMID THE CLOUDS"

ISIS THEATRE

CORNER OF JUKONG and NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD
The House of Quality and Comforts, Showing the Very Best Pictures. Most Reasonable Charges

TONIGHT MOLLIE KING TONIGHT
THE CHARMING ARTISTE
Featuring in
"ALL MAN" An Overpowering Comedy-Drama
IN FIVE PARTS
With Its Fascinating Glamour and Temptations, Pictured With Vivid Realism

SEE TONIGHT MABEL & FATTY
In the Screaming Keystone Comedy
IN TWO PARTS
"THE SEA NYMPHS"

"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE" *On Monday, 4th March*

Coming! "PANTHEA" "PANTHEA" 7 Parts

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	
	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. E. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 2,800,000
Deposits	Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
2536 General Office.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
Y. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places	2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangxi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangxi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)	1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00 11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00 11.00
Courier Chowpu	6.30 11.00
Foot Boat. Chwansha	6.45 11.00
Cycle Rider Siccawei and Taipac	8.00 10.00
	2.00 4.00 6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00 11.00
	2.00 4.00
Sundays only	1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50 7.00 10.10 11.45
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow	2.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 11.00
Chuking and Pinghu	5.00
Huchow, Nanzin and	

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)..... Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru,

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Man-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$575
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 310 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 220 Sa.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 335 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 21½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2.60 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 xd Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tes. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9½ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 86 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65½
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 125
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 93
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 88 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7.85 B.
Lamkats	Tls. 14½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.70
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.65
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.55 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 11
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 Sa.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 S.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 17¾
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 76½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Ro

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 2	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
12	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	..	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
31	..	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 2	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 7	..	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 7	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 9		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap	N.Y.K
.. 19	..	Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 2	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin:	Br.	B.&S.
.. 4	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
5	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
7		Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
8	..	Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.&S
5	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
5	8.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
6	..	T'tsin Dairy via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
6	9.00*	Tsingtao	Hakushin maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	7.00*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
9	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 2	M.N.	Hankow etc	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	H.O.S.&Co.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 6	D.L.	Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
.. 6	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
.. 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N Co.	NSCW
.. 1	Hankow	Tsaangtah	476	Br.	C.I.&R.L.Co.	CKPW
.. 1	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2371	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 1	Japan	Inaba Maru	6189	Jap.	N.Y.K.	W8W
.. 1	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
.. 1	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B.&S.
.. 1	do	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 1	do	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.&S.
.. 1	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	2679	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 1	Tsingtao & Dairy	Kobe maru	2642	Jap.	S.M.S.
.. 1	Wenchow	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 1	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C M S.N.Co.
.. 1	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I.Co.
.. 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
.. 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain S. Honjoh, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Farch 4, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bu d. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Kamakura Maru	Dec.	18
Kanagawa Maru	Jan.	12
Mishima Maru	Jan.	21
Monmouthshire	Jan.	30
For Liverpool		
Kawachi Maru	Feb.	17
Talthybius	Jan.	24
Tamba Maru	Dec.	29
For New York		
Matoppo	Dec.	1
For San Francisco		
Adeline Smith	Jan.	31
Shinyo Maru	Feb.	12
Tenyo Maru	Jan.	28
Venezuela	Feb.	3
For Tacoma		
Javary	Jan.	7
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	Feb.	17
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Feb.	25
Key West	Feb.	21

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
		S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5058 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. ——— Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU"...(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 3, Mar. 5
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commands
BVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagres	Fr g-b.		..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB[illegible]	..	Curise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	
Int. D	..	do	Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage
to
JAPAN
Via an
"Empress" Steamer
for the
Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	———	
IYO MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	March 5
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	March 9
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	March 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 19

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 14

FOR JAPAN

IYO MAMRU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	March 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	———	May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

News Brevities

Owing to the heavy demand for seats for tonight's performance of "Kick In" the management of the Frawley Co. have instructed Messrs. Moutrie and Co. to resell all seats reserved and not paid for by 10 a.m. sharp. They also wish to remind the public that in future the conditions of reservation will be strictly adhered to.

* * *

A civil suit for Tls. 19,671 was started yesterday afternoon in the Mixed Court by the American Trading Co., against a Chinese glass-dealer, Hun Tai, for failure to deliver certain lots of glass ordered for the defendant by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are represented by Mr. W. S. Fleming and the defendant by Messrs. Hadley and John Hays. Yesterday's session was devoted to the opening remarks of Mr. Fleming and the testimony of Mr. J. B. Manning, chief accountant of the plaintiffs.

* * *

For permitting a house under his care to allow a gambling party to go on, a Chinese constable was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and expulsion at the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

A Chinese coolie was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court for breaking into the Junior Golf Club, Hongkew Park, and stealing various articles of clothing and implements. A watchman implicated in the theft drew six months.

* * *

Northern papers state that M. Boppe, the new French Minister to Peking, is detained in Colombo, waiting for a ship to bring him to this country.

* * *

Mr. J. Vaughan has been appointed manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association to succeed Mr. D. L. Watson.

* * *

Captain E. C. Creasy, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Police, has been promoted Major and is now attached to the East Sub-Command Headquarters, London.

French Tramways Ask Big Damages

(Continued from Page 1)

has jurisdiction, while the second will cover the question of administration. It is stated that if the court has no power to decide the case it will be necessary to take it to the State Council in France. It is understood, however, that both attorneys involved are agreed that the court has the necessary power. This question will be definitely decided at the first session.

The question of the case itself is also attracting the attention of local barristers since it covers, in a general way, the attitude of French law toward public utility corporations. Many attorney's believe that precedent has already been established in the home courts that will tend to sway the court's decision in favor of the tramways. It is said that an identical case was fought out in the courts of Marseilles in 1916, in which the municipal council lost and was forced to pay a large indemnity.

The Tramways Company, it is understood, operated during 1916 on a rate of ten cents per kilowatt hour for electricity, while last year it was increased to eleven and a half cents. The contracts, made at the time the electricity, water, and tramway concessions were granted, limits the charge to twelve cents per kilowatt hour. The high coal cost, it is claimed, at the present time justify a charge of 15 cents and it is to cover this three cent excess that the suit is being filed.

It is said that the company has made several requests for rate increases, but that these have been refused and the company forced to bear the losses. The indemnity sought covers 1918 only, as it is said to be impossible to estimate the cost of coal in 1919.

Rodwell Appointed To Fiji Governorship

Secretary To High Commissioner In South Africa Is Named For Island Post

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. C. H. Rodwell, C. M. G., Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 26.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. .....(Nom.)	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% f. o. b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton....	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (nett)	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask).....(Nom.)	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)....	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	318	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b....	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)...	314	5	0

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price: 1s. 5d.
Tenders at: 1s. 5d.
Receive: 27%.
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price: 1s. 4 29/32d.
Tenders at: 1s. 4 29/32d.
Receive: 27%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.000.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6.000.000.

THE CHINA PRESS' MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Swatow	Kaifong	21 00	17 00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Fakhagan, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fenztien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Yokohama			15.30	..	..		
H'kong & Europe via S'apore	Inaba maru	..	..	..	..	b16 00	15 30
H'kong, Saigon, C'mbo, India and U. Kingdom via Suez			8.00	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton ..		8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Hongkong and Canton ..	Inaba maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe	do	15.00	..	..	..	..	14 30
do	do	8.00	..	..	..	..	17 00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day T'sin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	21.00	17.0	..	..	..	..
Ningpo..	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow..			17.00	..			
Tomorrow							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Mar. 4.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)..	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	21.00		..		..	20.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow		..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.00		..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong			17.00	..			
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, Mar. 5.							
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Ecuador	15.30			..	..	15.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	14 00	13.30	..	..	..	13 30
Wednesday, Mar. 6.							
E'pe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	21 00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17 30
Japan & America via Moji ..	Kumano maru	..	..	..		b23.00	20.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Iyo maru	18.00		..	..		17.00
Thursday, Mar. 7.							
Hongkong..	Kashima maru	..	..	..	..	a18.30	18.70
Friday, Mar. 8.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	b20.00	19 30
Tuesday, Mar. 12.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	b9.00	2 (11)

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 7 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on prevous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at mail wharf today, about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, March 5.

Passengers Departed

Per N.S. ss.. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. W. M. Kay.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Messrs. A. Frayer, F. P. Cochrane, and Harrison.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru from Japan:—Mr. T. Takagi.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 27	Swatow	Fenztien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahjen	2567	Chi.	Confiscated	KND
Feb 16	Japan	Hwahkun	2115	Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 31	Ningpo	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	M. B. K.	OD
Jan 4	Hongkong	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KND
Feb 26	Hankow	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 23	Cruise	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 16	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	9 p
Feb 27	Japan	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9 p
		Takeshima maru	2673	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1900	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	200	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—		arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1615	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	649
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1049	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1309	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	042	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1546	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
..	1420	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	..	1410	..
2300	1420	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	..	1415	650
700	2120	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	..	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING .....dep	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TANYANG ....dep.	6.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	3.10	TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.56									
NANKING .....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING ....dep	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	16.35	23.00
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG . dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18	Second Day	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.03	17.39	20.20	3.08
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.32
									SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.27	11.17	13.42	16.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15 15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
									Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.06	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....									
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....									
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
									Shanghai North ... . arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

Fei Lung Garage

153-4 Hupeh Road

New Saxon-Six Cars for sale

and

Special new big cars for hire.

Telephone Central 4133

16976

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.

16970

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
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FILET LACES
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FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

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DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

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16666

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Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

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Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Professor MANIKUS at the Piano.

Special features this week.

BONNY AND FREEMAN

Bonny and Freeman—The pair with the twinkling feet.

American entertainers who really entertain.

Introducing the latest Fox-trot Songs, Cake Walks and Rag Time Dances.

Dinners served a la carte or Table d'Hote.

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16943

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 23rd February, 1918.

16954

BILL SMITH SAYS

"An institution is only the lengthened shadow of a man."

"Elephant Head" Three Star Brandy is sold at all storekeepers.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. No. Central 380.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Friday, 1st March, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,
A .W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16951

Dr. JOHN PHRENOLOGIST
18 Nanking Road
Tel. Cent. 2279
Cons. hours 5-7½.

ASK me for a reading of your life (HOROSCOPE); your good and bad tendencies, capacities, prospects for success, and previsions for the future. 16848

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.
Large Kippers 40 cents each.
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.
Large Size 40 cts.
Jams, all kinds, $1.00 per 4 tins.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

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1132-33 Broadway
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RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

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2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
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"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

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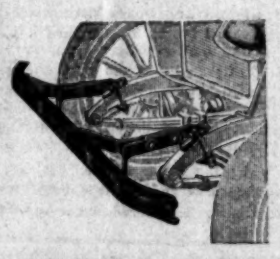
4 Canton Road, Shanghai



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GRAND HOTEL

GRAND ANNEX
GRAND STRAND

SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing JUNE 1st

T. NAGAO, General Manager

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Mrs. Bickerton has removed to Nos. 73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

16950

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET, Western district, large furnished attic room, with bathroom attached. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

16988 M.5.

TO LET, in Broadway, two rooms with bathroom, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

16988 M.5.

TWO very comfortable communicating rooms vacant, nice home, garden, excellent table. Apply to 23 Weihaiwei Road.

16990 M.5.

TO LET: Nicely furnished room, board optional. Navy Y.M.C.A., Broadway.

16972 M.7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A first-class Chinese typist, able to do ordinary translation work. Reply, stating qualifications and salary demanded, to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

16992 M.2.

WANTED: English governess every afternoon from 2-7, for an eleven-year-old girl. Apply Astor House Hotel, Room 317.

16980 M.7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16993 M.8.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

4-C KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

TO LET, Nanking Road, large suite of offices on the 1st floor, 4 rooms; can be separated. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

16979 M.3.

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WELL-EDUCATED Chinese gentleman, having travelled extensively and with practical business experience in America and Shanghai, would like to hear from any reputable firm that requires his service. Please apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

16996 M.2.

AMERICAN, with general office experience, wants position as accountant or other office work. Local and American references. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

16995 M.2.

ADVERTISER, Korean, seeks position as cook in boarding house or family. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

16940 M.2.

LOST

LOST: Diamond and sapphire brooch at the Carlton Cafe, Saturday night. $100 reward for return, or information leading to recovery, to Carlton Cafe.

16998 M.5.

MISCELLANEOUS

SAN FRANCISCO CALL: Anybody in Shanghai subscribing to the San Francisco Call will oblige by communicating with Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

16997 M.5.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms, for summer months. Boilon, 21 Avenue Dubail.

16991 M.8.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 2½ h.p., "Premier" motor-cycle, clutch model; fitted with Bosch magneto; whole in perfect running order. Bargain, Tls. 200. Apply to Box No. 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

16978 M.2.

FOR SALE: Three beautiful male police-dog pups, parents imported and trained. Guaranteed sound and healthy. $50 each. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

16977 M.3.

TYPEWRITERS for sale, one Remington Junior and one Hammond, both as new. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

16983 M.3.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8